

he sees that under the Bolshevik rule he has neither work nor bread; that the Soviets cannot make the factories run by decree."

Opposition to Entente
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message states that a Vologda dispatch states that Communists there have decided to take all measures for conducting the struggle against Anglo-French forces. They decided to use more extensive means of agitation among the peasantry with a view to explaining the real objects of "the usurpers" and an extraordinary conference of Communists has been called to discuss the political situation and measures to be taken against the Anglo-French and White Guards in the north.

Mutiny in the Ukraine
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message regarding the peasants' revolt in the Ukraine states that information has been received at Kiev that between Tripolis and Stakli, 50 versts from Kiev, over 5000 peasants, provided with machine guns and artillery, have crossed to the right bank of the Dnieper, in the direction of Poltava. The detachment is provided with food, hospital, motor cars and so on, and the Germans have sent large forces in pursuit. The struggle of the council's authority in the Ukraine is still progressing, the message continues, and the communes and districts are organizing themselves and fighting incessantly. Separate mutinies have been provoked by German punitive expeditions, and when started, these mutinies become chronic. The two northern districts of the Poltava Province are the scene of the most energetic fighting. A detachment of 15,000 men, provided with artillery, recently occupied one of these districts, and established the council's authority in the chief town.

The message states, in conclusion, that the struggle is steadily progressing in favor of the council's authority in the Ukraine.

Work Ceases in Factories
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message states that the unemployed men in Rostov on the Don number over 30,000. In Taganrog, all work has ceased in the large factories, and some 20,000 workmen are locked out. Meanwhile, throughout the territories of the Southeastern Union over 400,000 people are without work.

Berlin Admits Ukrainian Riots
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Kiev message via Berlin admits that

the Ukraine peasants and the German troops, but quotes the German staff as representing the occurrences as being of but slight importance and easily disposed of.

In this connection, the communication addressed to Nikolai Lenin by Count von Mirbach shortly before the latter's assassination, and now published by the Vossische Zeitung, makes interesting reading.

Von Mirbach insisted that the Moscow Social Revolutionaries had systematically incited the Ukrainian peasants against the Central Powers and furnished them with arms, making use of their official qualities as members of the Bolshevik Government for the purpose. Von Mirbach demanded that an absolute stop should be put to these proceedings, but the explanation which Lenin demanded from the Social Revolutionaries leader was refused on the ground that the Left Social Revolutionaries had not concealed the fact that they did not recognize the Brest treaty, and desired a continuation of war against Germany.

New Agreement With the Ukraine
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—German papers announce that Germany and Austria-Hungary have reached a complete agreement regarding the disposal of agricultural products from the East, and specially from the Ukraine. The first arrivals will be at Germany's disposal. As the agreement with the Ukraine terminates on Aug. 5, negotiations for a fresh one have already begun, and the Central Powers are demanding the promise of 30,000,000 pounds of grain seeds and meat, together with a reduction of the prices.

Meanwhile an official agency of the Soviet Government announces that reports are current that Germany proposes to proclaim a formal occupation of the Ukraine under the command of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria.

A Lenin Manifesto
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A new manifesto advocating the annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries has been issued by Nikolai Lenin, says the Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen. Peasants retaining grain beyond their personal needs will be arraigned before revolutionary courts as enemies of the people. Capital punishment will be inflicted on illicit traders.

Petrograd Strongly Guarded
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Foreign Office has received confirmation of the Stockholm report that Mr. Lockhart, British Agent in Moscow, and Mr. Wardrop, the allied consul, have been released with their staffs. The report stated that the Bolsheviks had also released the French consul, having yielded in the matter to Swedish representations.

There have been reports of anti-Bolshevik disturbances in the govern-

ments of Orléans and Kursk, while some idea of the situation recently prevailing in Moscow is afforded by the comments now forthcoming in German papers, which, for some days past, have been preparing the German people for the downfall of the Soviet Government.

Thus a Moscow message to the Weller Zeitung states that the streets of Moscow and Petrograd are now patrolled day and night by strong bodies of infantry and cavalry and anyone unable to produce an identification card is arrested. The message adds that extensive measures have been taken to prevent a coup d'état, guns having been placed in all squares and machine guns at all street corners, while the militia has been considerably strengthened.

Dynasty Bill Fails
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers announce that General Mannerheim has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army. Meanwhile a Helsingfors message to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung indicates that despite the pressure exercised by Germany, the Finnish Government has failed to secure a majority in the Finnish Diet sufficiently large to establish a monarchial constitution.

At the third reading, the Dynasty Bill obtained 75 votes with 38 against. Hence the necessary five-sixths majority was not obtained, and a general election would be necessary before the measure can be brought forward again. The message indicates, however, that the Finnish Government will now endeavor to gain its object by other means, by assuming the constitution of 1772 is valid and proceeding with the election of a king by virtue of a paragraph therein.

"Happy Results" in the Ukraine
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Kiev message via Berlin reports that the Ukrainian Government and the head of the Don Government's delegation held an important conference last week "with happiest results for both parties."

Recognition for Tzechs
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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In Taganrog, all work has ceased in the large factories, and some 20,000 workmen are locked out. Meanwhile, throughout the territories of the Southeastern Union over 400,000 people are without work.

The Sinn Feiners in Butte
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph E. Ridder, son of Herman Ridder, and proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, has issued a statement denying that a conference or conferences were held at his father's home for the purpose of purchasing a metropolitan daily for the German Government, also that Dr. Dernburg had ever crossed his threshold. He denied also that his father knew Dr. Rumely or Heinrich Albert.

Moreover, he added that his brother, Bernhard, never attended conferences at the Ritz Carlton with Dr. Dernburg, Albert, or any other representatives of the German Government. He criticized Deputy Attorney-General Becker for having published the statement of "an impossible person like Vreick" without first attempting to verify it.

Former Governor Colquitt of Texas is quoted as saying that he considered buying a metropolitan daily in New York in January, 1915, but denied that it was to become the instrument of German propaganda.

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, is quoted as declaring Dr. Rumely to be responsible for the advertisement asking the American people to stop sending ammunition and other war supplies to the Allies, and that the testimony of Arthur Gabriel, former vice-president of the association, who charged him with responsibility for it, was founded upon business rivalry.

FURTHER RAIDS
BY SUBSEA BOATS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Sinn Fein movement, which at one time bade fair to assume serious proportions in Montana, apparently is disposed of.

Three years ago, Sinn Feiners were openly aggressive in this State, and especially in Butte, where the Irish predominate. A majority of the people of Butte are Roman Catholics, and the vast majority of these Roman Catholics were either born in Ireland or are of Irish descent. Until America entered the war the Sinn Fein counted hundreds of avowed supporters and, it is thought, thousands of sympathizers.

It had been advertised by the Pease-Connelly Club, an aggregation of Butte Sinn Feiners, who named the organization after two of the "martyrs" in the recent Irish rebellion.

The authorities forbade the parade. Nevertheless, some few had the hardihood to assemble. Some arrests were made. A number of I. W. W. agitators, then in Butte fomenting a strike in the mines, had seized upon the Sinn Fein incident to stir up trouble. They put some ignorant Finns at the head of the abortive parade, bearing banners inscribed, "Down with the War!" This was told of recently by some Butte policemen called as witnesses in the trial of I. W. W. leaders in Chicago.

The Sinn Fein movement was less vigorously represented in Great Falls, Helena, Missoula and other cities, but it has quieted down. It is discredited absolutely by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the most powerful Irish society in the State, whose most popular leader, James Cummings of Butte, long state president, recently gave up \$3000 a year to enlist in the marines as a private. Cummings, a star athlete, and a Dublin College man, is Irish born and was one of the foremost Nationalists among Irish circles in Montana before America entered the war. But he had become naturalized and stood stanchly against the Sinn Fein movement. Butte has sent thousands to war and the due proportion of these are Irish, many of them British citizens.

At a hearing before a recess committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday, Maurice P. Shaw, secretary of the New England Fish Exchange, expressed the opinion that the raid would result in an increase in the price of fish. The committee immediately appointed a subcommittee to visit Washington and ask the Navy Department for additional protection for the fishing fleet. Mr. Shaw said that 30 per cent of the swordfishing fleet had been sunk.

Survivors Reach Land
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The master and five survivors of the schooner Reliance, sunk by a U-boat on Aug. 10, landed at Provincetown, Mass., on Tuesday.

A submarine chaser arrived at Nantucket with 10 survivors—six from the Earle L. Netty and four from the Alida May.

WOMEN IN SOUTH DAKOTA SEEK VOTE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—With the object of winning votes for the proposed amendment to the Constitution of South Dakota granting women the right of suffrage, which will be submitted to the voters at the general election in November, the women of South Dakota have organized for a house-to-house campaign, and as a first step in their campaign for votes have inaugurated a movement to secure the signatures of male voters to a petition favoring the adoption of the proposed women suffrage amendment to the state Constitution.

Under the South Dakota Constitution at present a male native of some country other than the United States has the privilege of voting for all candidates for office and all initiated and referred laws upon making an affidavit declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. But a woman cannot vote except for members of boards of education and school boards, no matter if she and her ancestors have lived in the United States ever since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. The proposed suffrage amendment to the state Constitution deprives foreign-born residents of South Dakota of the privilege of the ballot, until they have taken out their final papers and become full-fledged citizens of the United States.

Governor Norbeck, Republican, who is the nominee of his party for re-election at the November election, is strongly in favor of the women being granted the right of suffrage, and the same is true of a number of other Republican state officers. Inasmuch as both the Republican and Democratic parties of South Dakota have in their platforms indorsed woman suffrage, there will be no organized

JOSEPH E. RIDDER DENIES STATEMENT

In Answer to Assertion of Mr. Becker, He Says That No Pro-German Newspaper Conferences Held at Family Home

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The authorities forbade the parade. Nevertheless, some few had the hardihood to assemble. Some arrests were made. A number of I. W. W. agitators, then in Butte fomenting a

opposition to the proposed women suffrage amendment.

The National Farmers Non-Partisan League, which this year for the first time has a ticket before the voters of South Dakota, also has declared in favor of woman suffrage and officially adopted a memorial to President Wilson and the United States Senate urging the speedy passage of the amendment now pending in the United States Senate for universal suffrage.

SINN FEINERS OF BUTTE SILENCED

Spread of Loyalist Sentiment
Caused by the War, Results in Stifling Rebellious Propaganda Against Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

HONOLULU, Hawaii—An opinion has been handed down by Arthur G. Smith, Attorney-General, which, if sustained, will deprive Hawaii's citizens who have been drafted into the military service of the United States of their vote until such a time as the territorial Legislature shall pass a law giving them the right to ballot while in federal service.

The opinion holds that draftees who are registered voters while in the federal service may not vote outside of the precincts in which they are registered unless they were members of the territorial national guard at the time their induction orders were received.

At the 1917 session of the Legislature a law was passed providing that members of the national guard, outside in federal service, might vote outside of the precincts in which they were registered, and that mobilization or concentration camps should be designated as polling places for this purpose. The law also provides that the statute barring men in uniform from polling places should not apply to the territorial guardsmen.

It is held by Attorney-General Smith in his opinion that the law relating to the guardsmen does not apply to Hawaii's drafted men who are registered voters qualified to vote at all territorial elections. Two regiments of infantry of the territorial national guard were mobilized recently and inducted into the military service of the United States.

The judge advocate-general of the Hawaiian department, U. S. A., has, however, taken a different view of the problem. He contends that the draftees will have the right to vote for the reason that they are being assigned to the national guard regiments already mobilized. But the Attorney-General contends that the draftees cannot vote unless they were territorial guardsmen when inducted, notwithstanding the units to which they may be assigned by the army.

The Sinn Fein movement was less vigorously represented in Great Falls, Helena, Missoula and other cities, but it has quieted down. It is discredited absolutely by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the most powerful Irish society in the State, whose most popular leader, James Cummings of Butte, long state president, recently gave up \$3000 a year to enlist in the marines as a private. Cummings, a star athlete, and a Dublin College man, is Irish born and was one of the foremost Nationalists among Irish circles in Montana before America entered the war. But he had become naturalized and stood stanchly against the Sinn Fein movement. Butte has sent thousands to war and the due proportion of these are Irish, many of them British citizens.

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At isolated points we repulsed enemy attacks by counter-thrusts.

"Between the Scarpe and the Aire, and between the Aire and the Avre the morning was quiet.

"South of Merris frequently repeated English partial attacks were repulsed. There was forefield fighting on both sides of the La Dassée Canal.

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MORE FACTS ON THE ESPIONAGE IN SPAIN

Minister of Interior's Secret Visit to Barcelona Followed by Important Statement on State of Affairs in City

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Secrets, mysteries, surprises seem to increase and multiply in connection with the governmental legal proceedings that are being taken at Barcelona in consequence of the disclosures of the police complicity with the Germans in causing Spanish and other ships to be sunk, and the inspector and various others being, as already reported, in prison, while a magisterial inquiry is being held. Day after day these proceedings are being conducted, and a little is allowed to be published concerning the discoveries that are made. The hand of the censor is, however, heavy upon the newspapers, and now and then one or two daring ones among them in Madrid print the strange messages that pass through the censorship at Barcelona, which are always communicating that something happened somewhere and at some time . . . possibly . . . the words as to what it was, and where, and when, and whether it was really so, with other corresponding particulars, being all deleted, and the rest, containing not a single fact, being seriously delivered to the editorial departments, as passed for publication. However, the same rigor is not applied to correspondence coming through the post, and there is remarkable news from time to time.

A sensational happening, recalling one at the outset of the treason proceedings in France, was the sudden announcement that one of the accused, the already famous and peculiar Rojo San Martin had passed away in his cell in the prison. Certain particulars were given. It was said that San Martin was asked whether he had any family with whom he wished to communicate, and he answered that they were all in Madrid. He seemed unable to give names. When this news was first announced, the sensation may be imagined, and there need be little difficulty in guessing the first thoughts that arose with the public, as they remembered Almeyreysa of the "Bonnet Rouge," and the suggestions that were then made. The strange circumstances of the case of Rojo San Martin have already been described in this paper, and must cause many reflections now. He held a position in connection with the Barcelona police, and was under the thumb of Bravo Portillo, the Spanish police inspector and German torpedoing spy agent. When first accused, he denied association with Portillo, but it was quickly proved. He claimed to be a titled person, a baron, and presumably a German baron, and he led an affluent life in Barcelona. When his rooms were searched after his arrest a framed portrait of the Kaiser was found in the middle of the table in his sitting room. A few days after his arrest he was no more. The authorities hastened to make a statement that there were no suspicious circumstances; certain other elements did not hesitate to suggest that they were not so sure about it. So in this unraveling of the German plots in Spain, whether it is to be sincere and thorough or not, there is evidently to be much of the dramatic, and the tragedy has begun.

This was quickly followed by another strange occurrence. Suddenly and without any warning and with an extraordinary amount of secrecy, the Minister of the Interior, Señor Garcia Prieto, stole quietly out of Madrid one day and went to Barcelona. The circumstances were peculiar. The Minister told no one of his intentions, and went in a closed carriage to the railway station at Madrid. On arrival at the station he took to his compartment as quickly as possible and huddled himself up in a dark corner as far from observation as he could. He is said even to have been passing under another name. Few recognized him, but when some one, a former Minister, pierced the incognito and asked Señor Prieto where he might be going, he answered that he was departing on some purely family business to Alhama, which, incidentally, is not in the direction of Barcelona at all. Yet the following day he left the train not at Alhama in the south, but at Barcelona in the northeast, and proceeded to the Hotel Colon. On arrival he again stated that he had come on family business. However, it soon was certain that the family was Spanish. Meanwhile in Madrid all kinds of rumors had been started and the ministry was assailed, the undersecretary stating that he was almost as much surprised as anyone, as Señor Garcia Prieto had simply told him he was about to pass a couple of days at the Monastery of Pedra, but at the very last minute had said casually that he might spend a few hours in Barcelona. The next morning the undersecretary was greatly astonished when his chief called him up on the telephone from Barcelona.

After the Minister had established himself in his hotel, much of the mystery quickly dissolved. Various officials of the municipality began to call upon him, then persons connected with the magisterial inquiry and witnesses in the case did likewise, and eventually the Governor came along and had a long consultation with the Minister of the Interior. The truth was quickly apparent. Señor Garcia Prieto as secretly and speedily as possible had come to Barcelona in consequence of an earnest appeal that had been made to him from the high officials of the Catalonian capital to do so, the suggestion being that a desperate state of things had been discovered and that

OFFICIAL REPORT ON REFORMS IN INDIA

Montagu-Chelmsford Statement Presented to Both Houses of Parliament in Britain—Important Comment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India have been called upon jointly to revise a system of government, constructed, as they say, by builders who had no models before them. Their report on Indian constitutional reforms has now been presented to both Houses of Parliament, and upon its reception by members of the House of Commons and their constituents, and upon the legislation for which the government are primarily responsible, depend the welfare and happiness of hundreds of millions of the Indian people. Indeed, the authors of the report recognize that the results of their investigation may reach still further, since other nations when called upon to undertake a similar task of restoring order and good government in disturbed countries have always turned for inspiration and guidance to the system of administration in India.

In the course of a short introduction, Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu explain the method of inquiry adopted in order to carry out the direction that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. "As soon as the announcement was made in the House of Commons," they write, "the government of India in Simla and a committee of the India Office in London devoted themselves to the preliminary consideration of the problems involved. The Secretary of State and those who accompanied him from England reached India in November. We began work at Delhi, and then visited in turn Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, receiving deputations at each of these places and giving interviews to representative men. Efforts have been made to ascertain all shades of opinion. We have been throughout the inquiry in constant consultation with the members of the government of India. We met the heads of certain provinces in Delhi in November, and the presidency governors and governments in their own capitals later on. On our return to Delhi a continuous series of conferences began; there were meetings of the Secretary of State and those associated with him and the Government of India; meetings with all the heads of provinces; meetings with a committee of the ruling princes; meetings of committees to consider details, and frequent private interviews and informal discussions. We place our report therefore before His Majesty's ministers as the record of opinions formed after a very full and free discussion conducted in many varying ways with those whom we were instructed to consult."

So much for the means of investigation; a word may now be said as to the order in which the report is presented. Quite rightly first chapter is given to a survey of recent events in India, showing how these led up to the now famous promise of the progressive realization of responsible government in that Dominion as an integral part of the British Empire, and also made well-nigh imperative the unique joint inquiry of which the results are set forth in the document just issued. The second chapter has to do with the gradual evolution of the administrative system from the days when the settlers of the East India Company were responsible only to the directors, who derived their power of control from charters given to them by the Crown; certainly the most interesting of the historical sections, for in India the growth of executive machinery has far outstripped all else. In the third and fourth chapters are chronicled the very uncertain advance and relations to one another, of the various legislative councils, and here attention is likely to be chiefly arrested by the "no thoroughfare" of the Morley-Minto reforms, readily explained, as they are by Lord Morley's own words: "If it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I for one, would have nothing at all to do with it." The existing structure of government has a chapter to itself, and in the careful explanation of the district unit of administration which is there given, will be found one chief reason in the past for the difficulty of carrying out reforms on a large scale. "The country people have and have always had confidence in the English official because of his integrity, fair play and detachment. He has given them peace and justice, and made life easier for them, and the vast majority of people ask for little more." But the old order changes. It is in fact on the awakening political intelligence of the riots (partially acknowledged in Chapter V) that Indian reformers base much of their demand for a new type of government.

Chapter VI deals with the effects of that Indian administrative system of which the structure has just been examined. These effects are shown to be very unequal, but the authors of the report make it clear that their proposals are not based on the exact proportion of the Indian people who are sufficiently advanced to ask for free institutions. "Our reason," they say in an eloquent passage, "is the faith that is in us. We have shown how, step by step, British policy in India has been steadily directed to a point at which the question of a self-governing India was bound to arise; how impulses, at first faint, have been encouraged by education and oppor-

tunity; how the growth quickened nine years ago, and was immeasurably accelerated by the war. . . . We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given to India cannot be prolonged without damage to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people than any we have yet bestowed on them; that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than anything India has hitherto attained; that the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such Indian nationhood will grow, and that is deliberately disturbing it, we are working for her highest good."

There is an additional chapter (Chapter VII) to the first part of the report; but dealing, as it does, with the congress-league scheme of reform, it appears to be somewhat awkwardly placed in its present position. The second part of the report is slightly longer than the first, and contains the substantive proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State; as these are developed they are compared with other proposed plans for the Government of India, such as that contained in the joint address from Europeans and Indians. Readers of this paper have already had an opportunity of becoming familiar with both these unofficial schemes, and they may find it convenient to have the consideration of the official proposals deferred to a later article, when the comments of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu upon the widely differing plans of the congress-league and the joint address can also be taken into account.

In the meantime it is well to note the reception that has so far been accorded to the report as a whole. Only a few authoritative opinions have been expressed, but these have been generally favorable. Sir S. P. Sinha, the delegate of the Government of India to the Imperial War Cabinet, has made a statement to the press, in the course of which he says: "While responsible government is not to be granted at once, we have the pledge that substantial steps in that direction shall be taken as soon as possible—which I interpret to mean without unavoidable delay. The only question arising out of the report is whether the steps recommended are sufficiently substantial, or whether they go further than ought to be the case at the present time. People who hold either view have every right to put their opinions before the public, for such criticism alone can provide material for constructive effort. For myself, I hesitatingly believe that the report lays the foundations of an Indian constitution which will contribute to the solidarity and unity of the Empire in like degree as the genius of Campbell-Bannerman achieved in the case of South Africa. . . . The report, I consider, successfully reconciles conflicting opinions; it is giving to the people large powers which, if properly exercised, will be of the greatest benefit to the country; it is giving them, to start with, real responsibility in some of the most important concerns of life; and it is at the same time reserving in the hands of the executive government full powers in respect of the most vital elements of administration, namely, the maintenance of law and order."

Sir Valentine Chirol, in recording his first impressions in *The Times*, ranks the Montagu-Chelmsford report as the first authoritative review of Indian affairs since the Mutiny. He considers it also a closely reasoned presentation of the problem. "Whilst it does not shrink from recommending great changes, its masterly exposition of existing conditions in India, which are the result of her historical evolution from remote ages to the present day, must convince even the most enthusiastic believer in the saving virtues of democratic institutions that they can only be slowly acclimated there." These opinions may be added the verdict recorded in *The Observer*: "The policy of bold but balanced reform revealed yesterday is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonizing Empire and liberty. Its adoption in its main sections, for in India the growth of executive machinery has far outstripped all else. In the third and fourth chapters are chronicled the very uncertain advance and relations to one another, of the various legislative councils, and here attention is likely to be chiefly arrested by the "no thoroughfare" of the Morley-Minto reforms, readily explained, as they are by Lord Morley's own words: "If it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I for one, would have nothing at all to do with it." The existing structure of government has a chapter to itself, and in the careful explanation of the district unit of administration which is there given, will be found one chief reason in the past for the difficulty of carrying out reforms on a large scale. "The country people have and have always had confidence in the English official because of his integrity, fair play and detachment. He has given them peace and justice, and made life easier for them, and the vast majority of people ask for little more." But the old order changes. It is in fact on the awakening political intelligence of the riots (partially acknowledged in Chapter V) that Indian reformers base much of their demand for a new type of government.

Chapter VI deals with the effects of that Indian administrative system of which the structure has just been examined. These effects are shown to be very unequal, but the authors of the report make it clear that their proposals are not based on the exact proportion of the Indian people who are sufficiently advanced to ask for free institutions. "Our reason," they say in an eloquent passage, "is the faith that is in us. We have shown how, step by step, British policy in India has been steadily directed to a point at which the question of a self-governing India was bound to arise; how impulses, at first faint, have been encouraged by education and oppor-

GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Raisuli Stated to Be Deeply Engaged in German Work—Time for Action by Spain Thought to Have Arrived

I
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Very recent news comes up to the peninsula from the Spanish zone in North Africa just across the straits. It does not imply that anything is being done to check the indisputable and highly dangerous procedure pursued by the artful Raisuli, the Moorish gentleman with a brilliant past as a brigand, who is now paid 200,000 pesetas a month by the Spanish Government for work as pacifier, and for his influence over the tribesmen, and who is simultaneously receiving great emoluments and still greater promises from Germany. The inducements presumably are better than those emanating from Spain, since Raisuli now no longer makes any pretense of assisting his original employers, and is deeply engaged on his German work, which consists mainly in formulating plans for a great holy war throughout Morocco, the invasion and smashing up of the French section and the ejection of all the allied population—or perhaps a more drastic measure than ejection—from Morocco.

The Spanish Government has continuous knowledge of all this, and more, it has knowledge of the occurrence of events of the deepest importance, but while it would be incorrect to say that nothing is being done, the effort that is being made is quite inadequate. Lately there have been one or two actions between Spanish troops and rebellious Moors, and at the same time there have been engagements between the rebel troops and the French in the heart of the latter's zone, in the proximity of Taza. North of this place, on the borders of the Spanish zone, is a strip of country that the French have not so far occupied, and it is tenanted principally by tribesmen whose chiefs are directly controlled by Germans through Raisuli, Abdul Malek, and Kassim ben Salah. Here in the mountain is what is called a German camp, which has some connection with the coast through the Spanish zone, and receives money and supplies by this means. Here the German propaganda news, and instruction enter the country. The light railway the French have built from Algeria through Morocco and which at present reaches to Taza and is being continued to Fez, is a communication of vital value, and one which the rebel Moors and their German friends, or masters, are anxious to spoil. On the southern side of this country are the Lesser Atlas mountains containing rebel tribesmen in large numbers, so that the position of the French hereabouts is not an easy one.

It was expected that the tribes would attempt some enterprise about the time that the Germans were busy with their offensive on the western front. They were anticipated. Abdul Malek had a force of about eight hundred infantry and four hundred cavalry entrenched at a mountain spot, Bu Meheris, and was expecting more. The French, however, seeing what was in preparation, took the initiative, attacked with a mobile column, and occupied part of Bu Meheris, and the whole was taken on the following day. About the same time a mobile column was sent out from Fez to attack Abdul Malek from the West. The operations were highly successful, and the French difficulties in these parts will be much simplified as the result. The Moors suffered heavy losses, and four Germans fell with them. Herman Bartels, who was in command of the German contingent, fled to the north, with a few horsemen, hoping to reach the Spanish zone and there reconstruct forces and supplies. It is noteworthy that immediately after this affair, the German consul at Tetuan, Herr Bohn, taking Abdul Malek's nephew with him, visited Raisuli at the latter's headquarters at Dar Galion, and the two were in close conference for a long time.

The news of fighting which reached Madrid was to the effect that a large body of Moors attacked a military position. The aggression acquired such a serious character that it was necessary to use artillery against the rebels, and two of the Spanish native police were lost and many wounded. Another story is that the origin of the trouble was that four Spanish soldiers of the garrison at Melusa, having nothing better to do, were one day walking in the direction of a place near to where Raisuli's men were stationed. As soon as they saw the Moors fired upon them and accounted for two. It was only three days later that a large band of well-armed rebels attacked a small convoy near the Spanish post of Dar Sellah. The leaders of the convoy were put out of action, and the Moors made off with mules, arms and goods. When the alarm was communicated a force of 50 Spanish cavalry was sent in chase of the Moors, and there was a sharp fight when they came up with them, both sides having losses. They were then both sides having losses.

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the Spanish artillery started, and inflicted losses on the Moorish side. Not unnaturally, as soon as this news spread into the hills, a state of great excitement arose among the tribesmen. Bel Hazen, the Kaid of Anyera, quickly came along with a large force in this state, and with orders immediately conveyed to every section of the Spanish forces that leave must be stopped, and all officers and men must prepare, Raisuli, so it is said, invited to settle the dispute if he could. The question remains as to whether there was anything spontaneous in these incidents, or if they were part of a great scheme backed by Raisuli. The former is hoped to be the case, but the latter is much believed, and in that case it is little use asking Raisuli to act as pacifier—especially while his salary remains unpaid.

Shortly before this there was another affair to which, however, no general importance need be attached. Two Spanish officers, who had been out on some business, were returning to their camp at Arzila, when they were attacked by the two servants who accompanied them, who belonged to the native police. The natives fired guns from behind at the same time. Lieut. Felix Fernandez de Bodafon fell, and his companion, Lieut. Sebastian Suances de la Torre, was wounded. The aggressors fled into the mountains, and it is believed they escaped into the French zone. It is said that the fact that one of the officers was carrying a sum of 1100 pesetas inspired the attack.

The news about what has been happening in the French zone, south of the middle of the Spanish, clearly indicates the excellent way in which a difficulty is handled by the French. The affair occurred in the region of Taza.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 187)

Factory Conditions and Wages

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with great interest the

WHAT PARIS THINKS OF MR. KERENSKY

French Press Exercises Itself
Over Discovering Whether the
Former Dictator Is the Future
Leader of Russian People

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In some respects, so it is said in Paris, the great Kerensky problem is one of the most difficult of the war, and divides men in a manner that is not very amenable to logic or statement, as no ordinary or international politics have done for the past four years. The question, of course, is whether Mr. Kerensky is or is not the man for the job. When it was known that he was coming west, when he suddenly arrived in London, there was the general appearance—or the pretense as some would say—of an open mind being preserved upon the subject of his qualities, his possibilities, and whether he was to be backed to the full in such intervention in the affairs of his unhappy country as he proposed.

All parties said little or nothing; they displayed an attitude of reserved expectancy; and it was understood that their views were equal and open upon the subject. This has been called a pretense in some quarters, because it is believed that the Socialists all the time were somewhat predisposed toward the voyager, while the other parties, and especially the governments, were more inclined to treat Mr. Kerensky kindly, but to talk with him as little as possible about politics or Russia. Some say that the Socialist attitude is the natural corollary of the other one, but that is probably a misstatement. It was noticeable that when Mr. Kerensky came west, his first and practically only association was with the Socialists and the Labor Party; again it was observed that in London he had apparently little enough to do with any others. If there is a shadow of possibility in the cause that Mr. Kerensky backs, especially in so far as the personal element is concerned, such a state of things could not for a moment be; he himself, by his own force, would have been able to ordain it otherwise. Again, Mr. Kerensky at the beginning of every conversation and speech that he utters now insists vehemently—a little too vehemently, it seems to some—upon the fact that he is no party man and that, more than that, he does not come as the representative of any party from Russia. It is inevitable that with all these earnest protests the question should be asked as to whether in any circumstances anyone in Russia would support him.

The Parisian newspaper which the other day asked on its most prominent page the plain pointed question, "If Mr. Kerensky could not save Russia in Petrograd and Moscow can he save her in Paris?" was expressing an idea that occurs to many. He was no particular Socialist when he was in Russia, and now he says he is of no party, but is just a real democrat, and the Socialists, after some preliminary and mild hesitation, are adopting him and trying hard to be enthusiastic. The extent of their efforts is apparent every day. They are forcing themselves to believe in Mr. Kerensky. With governments holding aloof it seems to some a doubtful game. Mr. Kerensky may be the man, but governments are clearly not convinced of it, and at a moment when the Russian problem is undoubtedly far more difficult than ever before, and some quick action of the most thorough and determined kind is necessary, the minor problem of Mr. Kerensky is aggravating. He left London apparently without having altered the situation. After Paris he is to go on to the United States, and it is implied in some quarters that Paris will give a lead. This, it is said, is a trying situation, which France would gladly have been spared.

But if the question is difficult it is at least interesting. One feature of it is what is regarded as the human side exhibited by the Russian messenger. Life has not been happy and comfortable in Russia for some time past, and though Paris is not, for the moment, a city of light and pleasure, it is at least much better for a revolutionary than Moscow. In some ways Mr. Kerensky, who when he alighted at the Gare du Nord with a little baggage in his hand seemed so friendless and inconsequential, is making the most of it with many conversations, interviews, attendances at meetings, and certain other functions. He spends most of his time with the Socialists, and they are treating him well and making much of him. They have exerted the utmost possible influence on M. Pichon to the end that the latter may receive him, and the French Foreign Secretary, anxious to oblige, unless it were positively wrong to do so, gave a kind of consent. To those that took place during the early days of Mr. Kerensky's visit to Paris, two more gatherings of interest have been held in the company of the Socialists. One of these was the affair the other morning, when Mr. Kerensky suddenly played his coup by the announcement that the committee of the Constituent Assembly on May 18 of this year protested against the Bolshevik régime, and refused to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, considering that Russia remained always in a state of war with Germany, and was desirous of maintaining her connection with the Allies.

M. Pierre Renaudel, commenting on this in the official Socialist organ, cries enthusiastically that "while Mr. Kerensky in France is careful to declare that he does not come here in the name of any party to address himself to a party, he is, nevertheless, not wanting in authority. On the contrary he has the highest Member of the Constituent, he expresses here his desires, and, if the Constituent is

reduced to an enforced silence, yet as it does not wish to be extinguished it remains the expression of the country's will." "Thus," subtly argues M. Renaudel, "it is a powerful echo of that popular will that reaches us in this way." He thus found that Mr. Kerensky really came as a first-class chief of a first-class mission representing the Russian people, with something approaching ambassadorial powers, and he then proceeded to show that, as Mr. Kerensky had said, the Allies would be making the most terrible mistake if they did not intervene in Russia, and as to the apparent difficulties of the situation owing to the susceptibilities of the Russians with regard to foreign armies landing on their soil, it was implied they might be asked to present a set of conditions in which intervention might be possible, and then, following a Kerensky formula, the Allies would guarantee all the interests of democratic Russia.

But those who were not of the Socialists, and were watching all this, asked two questions, the first being, "If Mr. Kerensky thus came with such strong authority, being in effect the representative of the best part of Russia, why did he not say so at the beginning, and would it not have been a simple thing for him to come with the recommendations of his friends and some statement of the extent to which they are relying on him?" In the second place, if the resolution of May of this year by the committee of the Constituent is of the consequence implied, and is supposed to represent the feeling of better Russia, and its earnest intention to refuse to acknowledge the Brest-Litovsk treaty and to adhere as tenaciously as possible to their old friends the Allies, how is it that the Allies have been kept in ignorance about this business all these months and that their governments have apparently received no official information concerning such a resolution? Though there are obvious and well-understood difficulties in the way of this committee meeting, still such a course as that put forward could have been taken by men who were in earnest." Mr. Kerensky's declaration on this subject is therefore regarded as being very weak, and after the first unconsidered sensation it has fallen flat.

There are other quarters in which it is said he is not creating the best impression. In certain matters, small ones it is true, he is said to be showing that weakness which brought about the failure in his own country. Here is an incident which is much talked about. When he came to Paris he determined, contrary to the method he had practiced in London, to employ full publicity. The journalists were able to see him, and he told them that at the first opportunity he would arrange a grand reunion and talk to them freely. In due course this was fixed up; it was to be on a certain day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Russian embassy. The journalists were there at 3 o'clock exactly. They were a numerous and important body, which embraced some distinguished men. There was, however, no Mr. Kerensky, and after waiting some time and showing signs of surprise and discontent the party, representing the whole of the Parisian press, was informed that Mr. Kerensky was lunching with some friends at a restaurant in the Avenue de l'Opéra, and the meal had shown a tendency to become protracted. At 4 o'clock the statement was made over the telephone that Mr. Kerensky was still lunching, and so the same at a quarter to five, when one of his friends supplied the information over the telephone that Mr. Kerensky was then enjoying a peach, and without doubt would immediately afterward join the gentlemen of the press. A little later they were told that he was "désolé" at the idea of what had happened, and begged to be forgiven. He was coming. His friends would not release him. But he was coming. . . . And at last he really did come, accompanied by various friends with whom he had been lunching for several hours. As a matter of fact, the lunch in question was described officially by some of those who took part in it as a banquet, and it was given by the

Service of the United Press Associations. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has appointed three referees in the dispute between the cloak, skirt and dress manufacturers and the International Garment Workers Union, at the request of both parties. The referees are E. M. Hopkins, Maj. Samuel J. Rosensohn and John R. McLean. Secretary Baker on Monday sent a communication to the president of the union requesting that their differences be submitted to a board of referees for settlement. Among the conditions imposed by the Secretary were: "The workers now on strike should return to duty; referees shall have power to make any changes in the methods of manufacture; wages shall be fixed for a period of not less than eight months; the award shall date back to Aug. 1, and there shall be no future strikes or lockouts."

INCOME TAX DISTRIBUTION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The income tax distribution to the cities and towns of Massachusetts for 1918 will total approximately \$18,250,000, or more than \$1,000,000 over the amount obtained last year, according to a statement made by Tax Commissioner W. D. T. Treffry. Of the total amount, this city will receive \$4,201,589, a considerable portion being derived from taxes placed on intangible property.

The railway later on Tuesday filed notice that it would appeal from Judge Tuttle's decision to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Tuttle in throwing the case out of court blamed the tangle on the tact

Socialists, of whom most of the leaders were present, including MM. Albert Thomas, Varenne, and Marcel Semard, and there were speeches, Mr. Kerensky saying he thanked them for extending their hands to the conquered one, who was full of faults, but who was conscious of having done his best for Russia, for the Revolution, and for the Allies.

When he came to address the journalists, Mr. Kerensky began in quite good French, but immediately switched off to Russian, saying that he could not speak French, and was thenceforth interpreted. His address was very brief and it contained nothing of interest or consequence. No concrete facts were stated. He simply urged that in Russia there were very large numbers of people who were faithful to the Allies, and that some means should be discovered of grouping them and bringing them to action. Then, with emotion, he begged that France, England, Italy, and America would not forget the sacrifices made by Russia during four years of struggle. Here is the criticism of his address by one who heard it: Mr. Kerensky is certainly a sincere patriot. Perhaps he has done in Russia all that he could do for our cause. He tried to make a revolution without revolution any means. He tried to reconstruct an army when he had no more soldiers. He even tried one day to take the offensive against the enemy and placed himself courageously at the head of the troops. But there was no more order, no more will, no more light—nothing—in Russia. And Mr. Kerensky cannot do that which with order, will and light, might save Russia. Alas!

It has been most noticeable that Le Temps preserved absolute silence as to its views upon Mr. Kerensky for several days. There were, of course, the best reasons for doing so. In a very full sense Le Temps is a governmental organ. It speaks with high authority. At last it has spoken on Mr. Kerensky, and it has turned him down. "Mr. Kerensky is within our walls," it says, "but neither Paris nor the nation shows itself at all concerned by his presence. . . . It is stated that he is going to the United States and that he will see President Wilson. Will he tell him the precautions that he took when crossing France to have contact only with an infinitesimal minority of our country? Will he make the pretension of discovering in America a few revolutionary Socialists whom he will fix upon as the only interlocutors worthy of him? Will he confess that he has been rather coldly received by our Socialist party, in which, when it is a matter of foreign policy, the Marxist inspiration is still dominant?"

REFEREES APPOINTED IN GARMENT DISPUTE

Railway Company Fails in Its Attempt to Make the Rate Six Cents—Riots Laid to Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit United Railway failed in its effort to collect 6-cent fares after three days of serious rioting, during which the car service was demoralized.

Police Commissioner Marquardt has issued a statement blaming Germans and Austrians for instigating rioting.

One minute after midnight on Monday Judge Harry J. Dingeman, in the Wayne County Circuit Court, granted the city of Detroit an injunction restraining the Detroit United Railway from violating the Kronk ordinance, which went into effect at midnight. This ordinance fixes fares at five cents cash or six tickets for 25 cents and restores the eight for 25 cents workingmen's tickets during certain hours. These two classes of tickets were set aside by the company.

On Tuesday morning the railway petitioned the United States District Court to restrain the Kronk ordinance from going into effect. Judge Arthur J. Tuttle dismissed the bill of the company after bitterly denouncing the tactics of both city and company, which had led to three days of rioting and serious interruption to war work.

The railway later on Tuesday filed notice that it would appeal from Judge Tuttle's decision to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Tuttle in throwing the case out of court blamed the tangle on the tact

MOONEY MEMORIAL
BY LABOR UNIONS

Delegation Calls at White House
and Asks President Wilson to
Intervene in Case and Give
Condemned Man a New Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee representing international labor unions called at the White House on Tuesday and left a memorial asking President Wilson to intervene again in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in California, for connection with the preparedness day parade bomb explosion in San Francisco, in July, 1916. The memorial says:

"While it is true that the courts of California have declared themselves without power to disturb, for the present, judgment of conviction, a new trial can, nevertheless, be obtained without in any way straining or disturbing the ordinary law of the State. The Governor can obtain from Thomas J. Mooney and his attorneys a written stipulation that he will not plead his present conviction in bar. The Governor, with that stipulation in his possession, can pardon Mooney and direct that he be prosecuted immediately on one of the eight of nine indictments which charge him with responsibility for deaths caused by the same explosion, and thus give Mooney a new day in court with an opportunity to prove his innocence."

Such a suggestion from the President, the memorial urges, it is hardly conceivable that the Governor of California would hesitate to adopt. In the event of a refusal the President is urged to compel Mooney's release as a war measure, under authority of his power as Commander-in-Chief. Mooney's execution, the memorial declares, would be a serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the President's plans for aiding the Russian people.

FIVE-CENT FARES
RULE IN DETROIT

Railway Company Fails in Its Attempt to Make the Rate Six Cents—Riots Laid to Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

lessness of the railway and the incompetence of the city government. He denounced politicians who are capitalizing the condition.

The railway increased its rates following the decision of the War Labor Board increasing wages. Mayoralty candidates are campaigning on platforms of ousting the company from the streets where its franchises have expired, to buy in the property at junk prices instead of as a going concern. The city has voted for municipal ownership.

IRISHMEN CLAIM RELEASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Tuesday)—The inquiry by Judge Harvey has begun on the question of whether the internment of the seven Irishmen arrested on June 19 should continue. The statement is made by counsel for the Defense Department that the men were connected through a member of the Clan Na Gael in America, with the Dublin rising of 1916, and evidence would show them to have been engaged in a highly treasonable conspiracy.

WOMEN TO ENTER
RAILWAY SERVICE

United States Plans to Adopt
Policy in Force in England and
France—Equal Wages As-
sured for Work Done

soon, possibly by a committee of women to be named by Director-General McAdoo. Consideration will be given to the element of safety in employing them for certain work. The general policy of railroads under government operation will be to pay women the same wages paid men for similar services.

This course will not result in the dismissal of any men, since the demand for workers in nearly all fields of railway employment already exceeds the supply. In employing considerable numbers of women, American railroads will be doing what English and French railways were compelled to do long ago.

Training schools for ticket agents are being conducted in Washington and New York, and another school has been authorized for Chicago. Women with high school education between 21 and 35 are given two months of instruction in simple accounting and railroad geography and are paid \$25 a month while learning. Afterward they are assured of employment at salaries usually from \$65 to \$100 a month.

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

SUMMER SUITS

We realize that it is about time we closed out our summer suits. If we had a large quantity of them, and the assortments were complete, most assuredly we would carry them over another season, for most of them are straight-lines—simple styles that do not change.

Taffeta, Jersey and Wool

Values 22.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 55.00

Prices 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

100 TAFFETA SUITS. Formerly 22.50 to 35.00. Price 10.00, 15.00, 25.00

5 SILK JERSEY SUITS. Formerly 29.50. Price 15.00

25 BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SUITS, all wool. Formerly 25.00 to 45.00. Price 10.00 to 25.00

25 POIRET TWILL AND TRICOTINE SUITS. Formerly 30.00 to 55.00. Price 15.00 to 25.00

Small Quantity of Navy Serge Suits Formerly 29.50. Price 19.50

For Immediate or Next Season's Wear Now is the Time to Buy

COTTON DRESSES

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Dresses that were valued at 7.50, 8.75, 10.75, 13.75 to 16.50

Priced 5.00, 7.50 and 8.75

Probably there will be no radical change in cotton dress styles for next summer and many a woman will wisely buy several of these dresses to lay aside.

VOILE DRESSES, many in several styles. Values from 13.75. Priced 8.75

TUNIC VOILE DRESSES, special lot bought at a concession. Priced 8.75

LINEN AND GINGHAM DRESSES. Values from 10.75 to 16.50. Priced 7.50

DAINTY VOILE DRESSES, many odd. Values 7.50 and 8.75. Priced 5.00

Valued Savings Offered in
MISSES' COTTON DRESSES

Dresses that were valued at 8.50, 10.50, 16.50 up to 25.00

Priced 5.00, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 to 15.00

Now the time has come when these charming dresses of figured and plain voile, linen, calico, gingham, chambray and pongee should be sold. There are hundreds of these cool, dainty dresses and undoubtedly there will be need of practically no change to make them suitable for wear next summer as well.

	Value	Price
MISSES' FIGURED VOILE DRESS	12.50	8.50
MISSES' GINGHAM DRESSES	25.00	15.00
MISSES' CALICO DRESSES	15.00	10.00
MISSES' POPLIN MIDDY DRESSES	10.75	8.50
MISSES' KHAKI GARDEN DRESS	8.50	5.00
MISSES' CALICO DRESSES	10.50	8.50
MISSES' LINEN DRESSES AND VOILE	16.50	12.50
MISSES' VOILE DRESSES—Combined with Plain	12.50	10.00
MISSES' LINEN AND VOILE DRESSES	16.50	15.00
MISSES' LINEN TAILORED DRESSES	16.50	13.75</td

ALLIES STILL PUSH STEADILY FORWARD

(Continued from page one)

had been captured by the fourth British and the first French armies. During the same time these two armies have taken 600 guns, several thousand machine guns, and numberless trench mortars, none of which have yet been properly counted. The materiel captured includes three complete trains, as well as vast stocks of engineering stores and stores of other description.

Allied Progress Surveyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the battleline at 10 o'clock this morning ran as follows: East of Dernancourt, west of Bray, east of Etincourt, west of Proyart, east of Lihons, Chilly and Fouquescourt, west of Parvillers, Damery and Villers-les-Roye, east of L'Eschelle and Armancourt, west of Popincourt, east of Tilloy, west of Cannery-Matz, east of Gury and round just south of Lassigny Massif, joining the old line south of Ribecourt.

Heavy fighting was proceeding west of Chaulnes and Roye. The Germans have brought up eight fresh divisions from Prince Ruprecht's reserves, which makes 31 divisions in the line since the battle opened last Thursday. The opinion which was formed 48 hours ago to the effect that the Germans intended to retire approximately on their old line at the end of 1916 apparently still holds good, as the heavy fighting which has developed since is considered to be with the object of gaining time in which to evacuate as much materiel as possible, and further there is nothing to show that the present line is intended to be permanent. The prisoners now aggregate nearly 30,000.

At the southern extremity of the battle line the French have progressed close to Lassigny, the capture of which would mean a German withdrawal from the crests of Lassigny Massif and Bois de Tescourt.

Prince Ruprecht is now credited with 15 divisions in his mobile reserve, but it should be added that it would be apparently unwise to move several of these from the northern sector of his zone, where they now are stationed. The Allies still have a numerical superiority in reserves and the German reserves have now apparently reached a state of exhaustion, which makes any German offensive out of the question for some weeks and possibly for the rest of the present campaigning season.

The American division between the Somme and the Acre is still in line and fighting hard. The German artillery in this sector has been particularly strong and has offered stubborn resistance.

British Destroyer Sunk

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British destroyer was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Aug. 6. Seven of the destroyer's complement were lost. The Admiralty made this announcement today.

Germany Calls for Help

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—Germany has been compelled to call upon Austria-Hungary for help on the western front and Austro-Hungarian troops are arriving there, the Echo de Paris says today. These troops, it adds, are being sent to quiet sectors of the front.

Exchange of Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Commenting on Dutch reports concerning the exchange of British and German prisoners of war, a Berlin official telegram reasserts that the German ratification of the new agreement depends on Great Britain's assurance that Germans in China will neither be deported to Australia nor interned.

Paris Bombardment Ceases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—For the last three days the bombardment of the city by big guns has ceased. It is believed the emplacement of the guns is somewhere between Guise and Noyon and the advance of the French has endangered their safety.

Barbados' War Contributions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Legislature of Barbados has voted a further £20,000 as a free gift to the British Government to assist in the prosecution of the war. This brings the total sums contributed by the colony to £100,000. A message of thanks has been sent by His Majesty's Government to the Legislature and the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien.

New Women's Battalion

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Recruiting has begun for a battalion of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps for service with the American expeditionary forces. Five thousand women are needed and women who are friends are invited to enlist together.

Britain Denies Mine-Laying

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Replies to a Dutch note, the British Foreign Office denies the alleged laying of mines by British naval forces within Dutch territorial waters.

Turkish Diplomatic Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

Rafat Pasha, former Turkish Ambassador at Paris, has been appointed to the vacant Turkish Embassy at Berlin, and Mukhtar Bey, formerly Turkish Minister at Athens, is to represent Turkey in Kiev.

King George's Visit to Front
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George returned this evening from France, where he had spent nine days visiting the British troops.

French Statesmen Visit Front
PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau and M. Klotz, during their visit to the battle front yesterday, inspected at length the destruction that had been wrought by the battles which raged for the possession of Montdidier and Moreuil. Both towns are places of desolation with their houses reduced to broken fragments of stone and there is not remaining a vestige of their former streets.

M. Klotz then visited his chateau at Ayencourt, not far from Montdidier, and found it in ruins. In addition to destroying the building, the Germans had damaged or wrecked all its contents. The minister obtained an aerial view of an enemy gun which had been operated in a battery from his park. M. Clemenceau and M. Klotz discussed the military situation with Marshal Foch and Generals Petain, Humbert, Debony and Rawlinson. They also witnessed the bringing in of prisoners.

German Officers Retired
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—General von Mudra and General Liebrecht, who commanded German armies in the offensive which began on July 15, have been placed on the retired list, according to Berne newspapers received here.

General von Mudra was one of the German commanders during the Verdun fighting in 1916. He was decorated by the Kaiser for his services there. In the offensive of July 15 he was in command of the German armies attacking along the Champagne front between Prunay and Tabure. His attack was met by General Gouraud and was everywhere repulsed. General Liebrecht was not mentioned in the dispatch telling of the fighting during July. He was, however, formerly commander of the fifth division of the Prussian grenadiers. He became a general on April 18, 1913.

British Aerial Activity
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Despite the usual activity of British aircraft last night and today, all of the British machines in action are reported to have returned safely, the Air Ministry communiqué announced.

"Last night our machines attacked hostile aerodromes, trains, anti-aircraft batteries, searchlights and other ground targets with bombs and machine guns," said the communiqué.

"All of our airplanes returned safely."

"Today we attacked the aerodrome at Buhl. Owing to the bad visibility the results could not be observed. During the air fighting one enemy plane was brought down in flames, falling within our lines. All of our machines returned safely."

Von Taube Heads Bolsheviks
WASHINGTON, D. C.—German and Austrian former prisoners operating with the Bolsheviks in Siberia are commanded by von Taube, the Russian general, who, at the beginning of the war, was removed from his Russian command on account of his pro-German proclivities. This information was made public on Tuesday by Capt. Vladimir S. Hurban, the Czech-Slovak officer in Washington from a report to Prof. T. G. Masaryk, the Czech-Slovak commander-in-chief.

Captain Hurban said that von Taube was formerly in command of the prison camp at Irkutsk, and while there he was noted for his persecution of the Slavic prisoners and the favoritism shown the Germans and Magyars. After the Bolshevik revolution he deserted the old régime and as chief of staff of the Irkutsk government began, with the aid of German and Magyar officers, the organization of an army of the prisoners. He ordered the attack on the unarmed Tzeks at Irkutsk last May and after the Bolshevik defeat was saved from execution at the hands of the Tzeks by the intervention of the French and American consuls. He now commands the Bolshevik forces between Irkutsk and Noyon and the advance of the French has endangered their safety.

Gen. Foch Compliments Printers

SCRANTON, Pa.—At the opening session of the International Typographical Union, President Marsden G. Scott read a cablegram from Marshal Foch, addressed to the printers of the United States, saying:

"The factory, like the trench, is a post of combat. The duty is not to abandon it before the enemy. My compliments to your union for having understood it so well."

German Airship Loss Admitted
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin official has admitted the loss of a German airship in the fight with British aircraft on Sunday off Vilseck.

Air Fighting Reported
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A communiqué on aerial activities issued tonight says:

"Aviation work was carried actively in all of its branches yesterday."

"On the battlefront our balloons were pushed forward close behind the line, and sent down much useful information. Our artillery reconnaissance machines were busily occupied all day."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows:

"There were no events of importance reported during the course of the night on the battlefront."

"Several enemy raids in the Vosges

out of control. One German balloon was shot down in flames."

"Forty-five tons of bombs were dropped in the past 24 hours, the Peronne and Cambrai station being heavily assailed. One night bombing machine is missing."

French Airmen Busy
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French bombing squadrons did effective work on Monday night, according to tonight's French aviation statement.

"Last night we dropped 29 tons of projectiles on enemy stations and establishments at Tergnier, Ham, Nesle, Noyon, St. Quentin, and several other places," said the statement.

"On Monday, 11 German aeroplanes were shot down or put out of action. On Sunday night, four German captive balloons were destroyed."

COMMUNIQUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

Tonight's official report says:

"From the Acre, as far as the Avre the day was quiet.

"Between the Avre and the Oise, enemy partial attacks failed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

The German official report made public on Monday, says:

"Between the Yser and the Acre, partial enemy thrusts frequently broke down."

"North of Lys we beat back a strong British attack. Enemy early-morning, violent attacks on the battlefield north of the Somme and between the Somme and Lihons were repulsed chiefly by our fire and sometimes by counter-attacks."

"In fighting around Lihons the enemy advanced toward the east but our counter-attack threw him back to the northern and eastern edges of the village. There have been violent partial engagements between Lihons and the Avre."

"Southwest of Chaulnes we attacked and took Hallu. On both sides of the Amiens-Roye road we repulsed enemy attacks."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A comparatively quiet day on the battlefield is reported tonight by Sir Douglas Haig.

"On the battlefield, except for somewhat increased hostile artillery activity, the day passed comparatively quietly," said the communiqué.

"We captured a few prisoners on the remainder of the front. Raiding patrols were reported south of the Scarpe, northeast of Robecq, and in the neighborhood of Vieux."

"The number of prisoners captured by the French first army and the British fourth army since Thursday morning exceeds 28,000, including 800 officers and eight regimental commanders."

"In the same period these two armies have taken about 600 German guns, including machine guns of heavy calibre."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

"On the battlefront our troops effected further improvements in their positions north of the Roye road and on the north bank of the Somme and captured additional prisoners."

"A local attack made by the enemy in the neighborhood of Fouquescourt was repulsed."

"We captured a few prisoners last night in patrol encounters south of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin."

"A hostile attack against our positions in the Merris sector was repulsed after sharp fighting."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French continued to progress today northeast of Gury, in spite of strong enemy resistance, according to tonight's War Office communiqué.

"We renewed attacks in the wooded region between the Oise and the Matz, and despite the strong enemy resistance we succeeded in making progress northeast of Gury," says the communiqué.

"We gained a footing on the park of Plessier-de-Roye, and reached Bel-

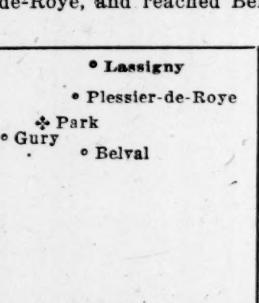


Diagram illustrates Paris communiqué dealing with the latest allied advance in the vicinity of Lassigny which, represented in heavy type, is still in the possession of the Germans, although menaced on three sides.

val. Further eastward we carried our lines to within about two kilometers north of the village of Cambonne."

"Eastern theater: There was moderate artillery activity along the entire front."

"Prisoners were brought back in a Serbian raid on enemy positions."

"West of Ghevilly French airmen directed machine-gun fire on enemy organizations. To the north British airmen bombarded an enemy bivouac."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows:

"There were no events of importance reported during the course of the night on the battlefront."

"Several enemy raids in the Vosges

and Upper Alsace were without result."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The following statement was issued on Tuesday from the Italian War Office:

"In the upper Zebro valley one of our patrols attacked an enemy advanced post on height 2682, killing some of the garrison and capturing the survivors. Enemy shelters were destroyed and the patrol returned unharmed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—"On

the Tyrolese battle front our storming patrols carried out a successful surprise attack on the enemy position at Monte Corno, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy," says today's Austrian War Office statement.

"Continued enemy aerial attacks in the Feltre region claimed numerous civilian victims, some of whom were killed."

"There is nothing important to report on the Albanian front."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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SABOTAGE AS THE WEAPON OF I. W. W.

Leader Haywood Says It Is the Workers' Strongest Defense—He Charges Capital With Sabotage by Adulteration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the stand for cross-examination by Prosecutor F. K. Nebeker and later for redirect examination by Defense Counsel G. F. Vandever, W. D. Haywood, chief witness and chief defendant in the I. W. W. trial before Federal Circuit Judge K. M. Landis on Tuesday told what he considered the cardinal principles of his order and the way they were carried out.

He said sabotage is the strongest weapon the working class has for its own defense. He said the I. W. W. did not preach violence. He said the general strike is another of the workers' sure weapons, but that it is not always directed against labor conditions, but may be used for other objectives, as for instance, getting Thomas Mooney out of jail in California.

Mr. Haywood turned direct to the jury in his remarks and Mr. Vandever let him continue. There was no disposition by the prosecution to interrupt. He began on the topic of sabotage: "This is not the disgraceful and cowardly thing to be used only in the dark, that the government attorney would have you believe. It is the strongest and most wholesome weapon of the working class. It protects humanity. The drug clerk refuses to adulterate his drugs. The tailor gives good cloth. The waiter gives extra food and service. Sabotage prevents adulteration of foods and materials. It prevents colored poisons being put into canned goods. The adulteration of silks and woolens is the sabotage of the capitalist class. By word of mouth, as well as by deed, the industrial workers can help to prevent such sabotage.

"I do not approve putting powders in one's soup, or throwing stench bombs. In the New York hotel strike, I preached another kind of sabotage. This is what I urged the men to do: 'Give the customers extra portions of beefsteak and potatoes. Load up their plates.' The New York World carried an editorial on our kind of sabotage. 'If this be sabotage,' it read, 'give us more of it.' There has always been sabotage, even since the time of Moses, when the workingmen pulled the straw out of the bricks."

Mr. Vandever produced letters from Haywood to leaders in strikes in the Northwest, particularly the lumber strike. "I never called these strikes," the witness said, "but when they were started by the men's insistence on proper living conditions, we had to let 'em rip."

Mr. Vandever asked: "What do you mean by revolution?"

"A change in society. Revolution is the culmination of evolution. Political changes invite violence. Industrial changes are brought about peacefully."

"Does the I. W. W. method imply violence?"

"No. A political revolution brings violence and bloodshed, but an industrial revolution does not."

"Is the general strike ever employed to get criminals out of jail?"

"Not criminals, but men like Mooney, who, we feel, has been unjustly convicted. Mooney is not an I. W. W., but a strong sentiment has been growing to try to get him released."

"Has the I. W. W. organization been content to seek relief from the law?"

"We have always done so. In the Bisbee deportation the first thing I did was to send a telegram to President Wilson. Sheriff Wheeler practically told the Governor of Arizona he was running that business."

Then the I. W. W. chieftain looked at Prosecutor Nebeker, and continued: "I didn't understand Frank Nebeker's language when he referred to my 'effrontery and audacity' in addressing the President of the United States. I am an American citizen, and my ancestors helped make the United States."

After both prosecution and defense concluded questioning Haywood on Tuesday, other defendants were put on the stand. H. F. Kane, A. R. Prashner and C. H. Mackinnon told of their experiences in turbulent industrial times in the western states.

Attorneys for the defense have succeeded in getting Judge Landis to release all but seven of the defendants from jail on their own recognizance. The defendants claimed it was "very hot in jail" and as capitalism was experiencing its second week of a heat wave that hovers at the 100 degree mark steadily, the jurist allowed the plea.

One striking part of the testimony on Monday brought out that a nation-wide general strike was planned for 1917, and in the language of the I. W. W. themselves it would have practically nullified the share of this country in prosecuting the war on Germany if the strike had been carried out without interference with its plans. Mr. Haywood on the stand admitted such a general strike affecting such basic economic essentials as mining, farming and lumbering and extending to trades and shipping, even the overseas supply of forces fighting Germany, could be effectively used to prevent war, but denied that the I. W. W. scheme of a nation-wide strike was for that purpose last summer.

Mr. Nebeker asked, "Was this strike, which began July, 1917, among the lumber workers in the Northwest, and later spread to the miners, intended next to reach the agricultural workers of the West?"

"Yes. In August there was to have been a strike of the harvest hands."

"Your territory included Montana, Arizona and Colorado and was reaching into Utah and Nevada, with Min-

nesota and Michigan next on the list, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Then you intended, as a climax to anti-war activity, to reach the marine transportation?"

"We intended to reach it, but not for the purpose stated."

"Is a general strike an incipient revolution?"

"It is."

"Was the circulation of works on sabotage intended to destroy patriotism?"

"No, it was to inculcate industrial unionism; to build up, not destroy."

Mr. Nebeker mentioned that Haywood has defined his idea of sabotage as "striking on the job" and not the use of violence. Then he questioned Haywood and the latter admitted he had counseled the translation of Pouget's book on sabotage which Mr. Nebeker characterized as "one of the worst of the sort which advocate violence."

"Did you ever write any letters against the employment of violence?"

"No, but I talked against it."

"Did you ever urge any one to go out and fight against Germany? Did you ever do anything to help your government in this great crisis?"

Haywood said he "could pick out a bunch of fellows right here who have been doing useful work to help this country against Germany." On being pressed, he admitted he never used his influence to get any one into active service against Germany.

Economic Action

Meaning of Phrase Much Used by I. W. W. Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Economic action" as applied to the courts to secure the release of I. W. W. under arrest or perhaps already convicted, has been touched on more than once in the course of the I. W. W. trial here. Recently it came up again during the cross-examination of J. A. MacDonald, former managing editor of the Industrial Worker, the largest I. W. W. paper published, at Seattle, Wash. MacDonald granted the instance in question was a case of "economic pressure." It was related in the Industrial Worker as follows in part:

"Tulsa, Okla.—Fellow-worker Arthur Boose was arrested here just as he had finished a talk. The judge fined him \$25.50 for contempt of court and afterward, as the result of economic pressure, released Boose and donated \$2 toward the hall rent. His honor then shook hands with all of us, and wished us all the luck in the world, protesting as we went out that we was one of our best friends." The item was signed by J. I. Turner, another defendant.

The "economic pressure" was the presence of a large group of I. W. W. which had gathered at Tulsa. Similarly, MacDonald said of Ford and Suh, two I. W. W. sentenced to the penitentiary in California for murder, "I don't believe anything can be done to get them out except by telling the farmers who put them there about it."

Economic pressure had been already applied to the farmers. C. L. Lamb declared in an Industrial Worker article that in the detention of Ford and Suh had cost the farmers \$10,000,000 a year. MacDonald admitted this was "bunk."

LABOR MISSION PREPARES TO SAIL

United States Mission to the British Congress Will Be Headed by Samuel Gompers

Rotarians Urge Angelus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Rotary Club, through its president, Clinton E. Achorn, has written to Mayor Hylan proposing that he issue a proclamation, addressed to the people of New York City, calling upon them to observe the war Angelus. With the letter the club forwarded to the Mayor a copy of a resolution passed at the convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, held in Kansas City in June of this year.

BASIC LAW CITED IN ANGELUS CASE

New York Constitutional Lawyer Quotes Article 1; Which He Says, Forbids Congress From Enacting Sectarian Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Use of the word "Angelus" in the preamble to the Senate Joint Resolution No. 164 has called forth criticism from one lawyer who views the action of the Senate in a disinterested manner altogether apart from what may be termed his own sectarian leanings. Whether the word Angelus was used in the resolution by accident or design, in either case there is a growing sentiment for its elimination.

"It is not easy to answer your question as to the extent the United States may retain her increased trade with the Argentine after the war. There is no doubt but that the United States will fill an immensely important place in world trade after the war, because of her big merchant fleet and her increased production, stimulated by war work. Besides that, the present trade agreement is developing a better understanding of the methods and necessities of trade between the two countries.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

"Then, if we live up to that, there need be no further argument. Let every one think and pray as he or she sees fit," said Mr. Henderson. "I do not care personally what creed or dogma is preferred, as long as the American Constitution is lived up to, and I do not think we need fear that it will not be."

"In all matters of this kind, my experience has been that the working out is on the right side. There comes to my mind a paragraph written by a clergyman a good many years ago, which is more or less apropos:

"In any public scheme or project, it is advisable that the proposer or projector should not at first present himself to the public as the sole mover in the affair. His neighbors will not like his egotism, if he be at all ambitious, nor will they willingly cooperate in anything that may place an equal a single step above their own heads. Dr. Franklin was the projector of many useful institutions in the infant State of America. He attained his object and avoided envy, for he himself informs us that his secret was to propose the measure at first, not as originating it himself alone, but as the joint recommendation of a few friends. The doctor was no stranger to the workings of the human heart; for if his measures had failed, their failure would not be attributed to him alone, and if they succeeded, someone else would claim the merit of being the first planner of them. But whenever this happens, the original projector will be sure to gain from the envy of mankind that Justice which he must not expect from their gratitude; for all the rest of the members will not patiently see another run away with the merit of that plan, which originated in the first projector alone, who will, therefore, be sure to reap his full due of praise in the end, and with that interest which mankind will always cheerfully pay, not so much for the justice of rewarding the diffident, as for the pleasure of lowering the vain."

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NEW BILLS PASSED BY GEORGIA HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill providing for the regrouping of the counties of the State into 12 agricultural districts in which are located the district agricultural and mechanical schools was passed by the Georgia House of Representatives on Aug. 10, and immediately transmitted to the Senate.

The average commercial value of cotton per bale for the year was \$147.39 against \$94.82 the season preceding and \$61.40 two years ago. The total valuation of the crop a year ago, including seed, was \$1,412,560,025 and two years ago it was \$958,200,000. According to the report, the values received have been the highest for the past 48 years.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Dennis of Baldwin, granting to the Nancy Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a tract of land about three miles from Milledgeville, which includes the site of old Ft. Wilkinson, one of Georgia's historic spots, was also recently passed by the House. This land will be made into a park to be used as an historic monument.

A bill appropriating \$35,000 for the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture was passed Aug. 8 by a vote of 122 to 36.

GALVESTON TO HAVE AVIATION STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Announcement has been made by L. B. Hyde, a civil engineer and staff officer of the United States Navy, that this city has been selected as a site for a naval aviation station that will represent an expenditure of at least \$2,000,000.

Mr. Hyde is in Galveston to superintend the construction of the buildings for the station, which will be equipped for training 800 men. A site of 60

acres just east of the railroad yards in the east end of the city has been selected. There will be quarters for 70 officers, 100 student flyers and 600 mechanics and other "ground men." Six hangars, each 104x105 feet in area, will be built.

ARGENTINE PEOPLE SUPPORT ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

now imports at least 50 per cent of all the exports from the United States to South America. All this is tending to draw closer bonds of friendship between the two nations. And after the war, they will be closer together than ever before.

"It is not easy to answer your question as to the extent the United States may retain her increased trade with the Argentine after the war. There is no doubt but that the United States will fill an immensely important place in world trade after the war, because of her big merchant fleet and her increased production, stimulated by war work. Besides that, the present trade agreement is developing a better understanding of the methods and necessities of trade between the two countries.

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SUFFRAGE WORKERS SEE VICTORY SOON

Early Struggles in Behalf of Equal Rights Recalled at Celebration of One Hundredth Lucy Stone Anniversary

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Reminiscences of the early struggle in the United States for woman suffrage, now apparently so near at hand, featured the one hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone, pioneer worker for woman's rights and a distinguished Massachusetts citizen, celebrated by 200 suffragists at the Hotel Somersett on Tuesday afternoon. Members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association were the hosts.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, was a guest of honor, while two of Lucy Stone's co-laborers were present and spoke. They were the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell or Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. Judith Smith of East Boston. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who also labored with Lucy Stone, also was present. A letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, declaring it "a matter of common sense, no less than of justice, to secure the adoption of the federal suffrage amendment," was read.

Former Gov. David L. Walsh spoke, and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, who presided, said:

"We have reached the point where we must decide whether we shall be governed by Prussianism or democratic ideals. Let there be no mistake, the times demand democracy, and democracy, if it means anything, means government by the people and imposed only by general consent of the governed. Woman's capacity for government and self-government no one will deny, and now as never before her cooperation in public affairs is needed, and when we come to the new era which we are facing, still more shall we need her kind of intelligence, her home discipline and her point of view."

Miss Blackwell told of the call of the Massachusetts convention of 1870 at which the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was organized, the call being signed by Lucy Stone and about 50 other distinguished men and women of the Commonwealth. They included Henry Wilson, then United States Senator; George F. Hoar, elected to the Senate six years later; Julia Ward Howe, Frank W. Bird, William Lloyd Garrison, the Bowditches, Elizabeth Peabody, Bishop Gilbert Haven and Louise M. Alcott. Miss Blackwell added:

"What a change since that day 48 years ago! Then women had suffrage only in the Territory of Wyoming. Now they can vote for President of the United States in 17 states. Then a woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution seemed far off. Now it has carried the Lower House of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote, and has just about two-thirds of the Senate in its favor. The only question seems to be whether it will pass at this session or the next; and the prospects are bright that it will be at this."

"I will only repeat to you on this occasion what my mother said at the meeting almost half a century ago. Let every woman try to find something useful to do and do it well."

SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN MISSOURI PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, state chairman of the Missouri Equal Suffrage League, has directly accused Senator James A. Reed as being one of the three senators who prevented the Federal Suffrage Amendment from passing the Senate on June 27. She has defied the senior Missouri Senator and predicted a suffrage landslide in the State in November.

"We women of Missouri owe it to the women of the United States to show the Senator what we can do despite his opposition," said she. "We shall work all the harder at the petition drive at the primary Aug. 6, for signatures which we hope will so exceed a majority of the votes cast that our State Legislature will ratify the amendment. Possibly this showing will have some effect in Washington in making the amendment pass."

The suffrage workers hope to get 62,375 names of voters on their petitions in St. Louis. At the formal meeting of the Suffrage League for the opening of campaign headquarters 100 of the 800 listed members were present.

NO MORE LIQUOR IN TRAINS OR STATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sale of liquor in railroad stations or on railroad trains was yesterday forbidden by Director-General McAdoo in an order effective immediately and applying to all lines under government control. The regulation will not apply to hotels owned and operated by railroads, since these have not been taken over by the government.

RULINGS UNDER DRY LAW ARE REVERSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Holding that before adjournment in 1915 the Legislature must have changed the provision of the state prohibition law which required defendants to demand trials by jury within five days after their arrest or indictment, the Supreme Court recently undid the legal work of Montgomery's clean-up cam-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEBRASKA PRIMARY CONTEST PENDING

Republicans and Democrats Both Await Result of Vote on August 20—Prohibitionists Have Incomplete Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

paign of last year, ruled that the Montgomery Circuit Court should have granted trials by jury, reversed the judgments of guilty, and ordered new trials for all defendants.

This decision of the Supreme Court reversed that of the Court of Appeals, which had rendered a decision that the law relating to trials by jury did not interfere with the jury provision of the prohibition law. The Supreme Court said it did change this provision, as the Legislature, in enacting the later law, was trying to unify court procedure in Alabama.

The prohibition law required defendants to demand jury trials in five days, but the other law gave them a right to trials by jury if demands were made within 30 days.

WOMEN DRAFTED IN RED CROSS WORK

Nebraska County Councils Require Filing of Names of Those Who Fail to Meet Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Several Nebraska county councils of defense have adopted a new form of draft in connection with the work of the Red Cross. They have adopted resolutions judging upon every woman and girl over 16 years of age, who is physically able to use knitting needles or fold bandages, to do not less than three hours each week of essential Red Cross work, beginning Aug. 1, and as much more as her individual situation will permit.

It is directed that all workers be divided into squads headed by captains, and each captain is to file a statement, not later than the fifth of each month, with the school district board acting as a community council of defense, on blanks prepared and supplied by the county councils. These blanks are to be forwarded to the local chairman of the Red Cross having jurisdiction over their territory, who reports to the county superintendent, who gives the county council full information as to the activities of the women. The significant part of the order is that which requires the filing of the names of those who do not furnish reports or who do not perform the required work.

The county councils have found, also, that much of the benefits of their orders requiring recalcitrants to purchase Liberty bonds have been lost by the fact that many of them have traded their Liberty bonds for stock in various enterprises that is being peddled about the State. As they believe that the purchaser is carrying his proportionate share of the war burdens only so long as he holds the bonds himself, they are taking measures to secure the names of those who have sold. They have also requested each purchaser to hold these bonds as long as he can, and that they notify immediately some member of the council as soon as any solicitor shows up in their neighborhood and attempts to trade stock for Liberty bonds, in order that action might be taken against the agent and the company he represents. In Saunders County \$160,000 worth of bonds were traded for stock in a packing plant.

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COLUMBIA JOINS "GIVE A LIFT CLUB"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The "Give a Lift Club" has been formed among automobile owners of Columbia, with a view of extending hospitality and showing friendliness to men in uniform. The War Camp Community Service has approved the plan and the membership cards carry the insignia of that organization and the words: "Soldiers! Stop me if going my way." These cards will be displayed on the windshields and extend a standing invitation to soldiers going in your direction.

In order to familiarize the men with these invitation cards, samples are to be posted in every company barracks at the camp with the explanation that, "This sign on an auto means that there is a free seat in it for you."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special taxes of \$10 a year on occupation or profession, except the war industries trades,

farmers, teachers and ministers of the gospel, were written into the \$8,000,000 War Revenue Bill on Tuesday by the House Ways and Means Committee. A similar tax was placed upon any business with receipts of \$2000 a year or more, with a levy of \$25 a year on wholesale houses with receipts of \$200,000 or more.

The newspapers, press associations and periodicals were exempted from the proposed 10 per cent tax on the amount paid for leased telegraph and telephone wires. It was amended so as to apply only to the stock brokers lines.

In addition to the ordinary duty of 10 per cent on all jewelry sold at wholesale, the committee put 10 per cent on retail sales of jewelry composed wholly or in part of platinum.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PROGRESS SHOWN

Growth of Work in San Francisco Bay Indicated by Senator Phelan Who Announces Amount Involved About \$229,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The phenomenal growth of shipbuilding on the Oakland Estuary was graphically indicated in an address by United States Senator James D. Phelan before the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. Pointing out the fact that shipbuilding at Oakland and Alameda, save for small wooden ships and repair work, was of recent origin, Senator Phelan reviewed the great contracts from the government that are now being carried out in the different shipyards of those cities, and announced that the total involved was approximately \$229,400,000.

"A summary of the contracts let to Oakland-Alameda shipbuilders by the Emergency Fleet Corporation," said the Senator, "makes a surprising showing, and one which indicates how well the United States Government has appreciated the importance of San Francisco Bay as a shipbuilding and shipping center.

"These contracts include: 28 cargo carriers and 12 tankers, approximating 380 deadweight tons, to the Moore Shipbuilding Company; 14 cargo boats, 73,000 tons, to the Hanlon Drydock & Shipbuilding Company; 10 cargo boats, 94,000 tons, to the Union Construction Company; 29 cargo steamers and tankers of about 300,000 deadweight tons, or a total of approximately \$47,000 tons. Besides

these contracts, the Emergency Fleet Corporation has just placed an order with the Liberty Shipyard, to be built at Alameda, adjoining the Bethlehem Corporation's present plant, for the construction of 20 troopers, each of 15,000 deadweight tons, thus adding 30,000 more tons to the total for Oakland Creek. For these 1,147,000 deadweight tons, the cost will probably be \$200 or more per ton. These figures, of course, are independent of the large contracts given to the plants in San Francisco and other places on the bay."

Senator Phelan discussed at some length the prospect of an increased American overseas commerce after the war, made possible by the great tonnage now under construction in American yards, and predicted that San Francisco Bay, with all other Pacific Coast cities having good harbors, would become centers of a vast transpacific and South American trade.

Five of the present congressional delegation are candidates for reelection.

C. F. Reavis, Republican, in the first; C. O. Lobeck, Democrat, in the second; Dan V. Stephens, Democrat, in the third; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Democrat, in the fifth; and Moses P. Kinkaid, Republican, in the sixth, have no opposition in their primary contests. In the primary in the first district, Frank A. Peterson, county attorney of Lancaster County, and the Rev. S. P. Cresap, a retired Congregational minister of Nebraska City, are contestants. In the second, N. P. Dodge Jr. and Albert W. Jeffers, two Omaha lawyers, are pitted against each other. R. E. Evans, a former district judge of Dakota City, is the Republican candidate in the third. In the fourth the Democratic candidates are E. O. Kretzinger, a lawyer of Beatrice, and William H. Smith, State Auditor of Seward, while there are four entered in the Republican primary: Adam McMullen, State Senator, a lawyer of Beatrice; C. H. Denny and John B. Killean, lawyers of Fairbury; and the Rev. M. O. McLaughlin, a minister and educator of York. The Republican candidates in the fifth are W. E. Andrews of Hastings, former Congressman and later an auditor in the National Treasury Department, and J. S. Gilham, an attorney of Red Cloud. In the sixth, the Democratic candidates are Charles W. Pool, Secretary of State, of Hyannis, and Charles W. Beal, State Senator, of Broken Bow.

In the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Gov. Keith Neville is pitted against Charles W. Bryan, brother of W. J. Bryan, and publisher of The Commonwealth, whom he defeated for the nomination two years ago. Former Lieut.-Gov. S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln, publisher of a farm paper; R. Beecher Howell, national committeeman, head of the water board of Omaha; and Walter Johnson of Omaha are the Republican contestants. Mr. Bryan heads a fairly complete slate of state officers.

The Prohibitionists have an incomplete state ticket in the field, with J. D. Graves of Lincoln as their candidate for Governor. For the first time in 27 years the Populist Party is off the ballot, and along with it went the Socialist and Progressive parties.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE TO MEET IN SOUTH

Meeting at Laredo, Tex., in November Expected to Solve Some Important Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organized labor is keenly interested in the conference to be held at Laredo, Tex., on Nov. 13, between American and Mexican labor union representatives. Presidents Wilson and Carranza and governors of all border states on both sides of the line have been invited to attend.

It is said that the conference will affect the relations of the peoples not only of Mexico and the United States, but of all South and Central America.

The conference is the result of the work of the American Federation of Labor Commission to Mexico City, and that of the Mexican Labor Commission at Washington.

At a conference in Washington between the Mexican commission and the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee, plans for bringing the Mexican and American labor movements into closer relations were discussed and the following general purposes of the conference on Nov. 13 were outlined:

To establish a Pan-American Federation of Labor; to establish better conditions for workingmen who emigrate from one country to another; to establish a better understanding and relationship between the people of the United States and Mexico; to utilize every lawful and honorable means for the protection and promotion of the rights, the interests and the welfare of those peoples; to utilize every lawful and honorable means for the purpose of cultivating the most favorable and friendly relations between the labor movements, the peoples and the republics of Mexico and the United States.

THE COLUMBIA JOINS "GIVE A LIFT CLUB"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The "Give a Lift Club" has been formed among automobile owners of Columbia, with a view of extending hospitality and showing friendliness to men in uniform. The War Camp Community Service has approved the plan and the membership cards carry the insignia of that organization and the words: "Soldiers! Stop me if going my way." These cards will be displayed on the windshields and extend a standing invitation to soldiers going in your direction.

In order to familiarize the men with these invitation cards, samples are to be posted in every company barracks at the camp with the explanation that, "This sign on an auto means that there is a free seat in it for you."

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LOS ANGELES DRY RULE EFFECTIVE

Record Since Gandier Ordinance Became Effective Shows a Decrease in Crime and an Improved Social Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Some 20 years ago the idea took concrete form that Los Angeles would be a better place to live in if the saloon was banished, and from that time until November, 1917, there was no cessation in the endeavor to bring about that result.

What has been really accomplished by the so-called Gandier ordinance is this: The closing of 208 saloons and about 100 other places where liquor was sold, such as cafés, restaurants and liquor stores; the complete stoppage of the sale of ardent liquors, and the cutting in half of the consumption of beer. It prohibits the sale in hotels, restaurants or other places where meals are served of anything but dry wines having not over 14 per cent alcohol, and beer, and these may be sold only with meals until 9 P. M.

The city ordinance, which was voted on in November, 1917, took effect on April 1 this year, and already a notable change is seen. The following is taken from the records of the office of Chief of Police Butler:

Total arrests during March, 1918, 5108; total arrests during June, 1918, 2895; decrease, 2213. Arrests for drunkenness during March, 1918, 1564; arrests for drunkenness during June, 1918, 377; decrease, 1187.

It will be seen from the above that while the decrease in total arrests between March and June is 76 per cent, the decrease in arrests directly traceable to the use of alcohol is over 300 per cent. Chief Butler also reports a decided decrease in the number of objectionable people of all kinds and a better moral tone throughout the city.

One other avenue exists from which conclusive evidence can be secured of the good resulting from the outlawing of the saloon. That is the branch of the police department called the City Mothers. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the City Mother, Mrs. Gilbert, made the following statement:

OVERSEA TRADE RULES PROTESTED

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Asserts Certain Import and Export Restrictions Are Destroying Pacific Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Asserting that certain import and export restrictions imposed by the United States War Trade Board are destroying Pacific Coast commerce present and future with no compensatory benefit to the country at large but with the result chiefly of aiding Japan to "secure control of the commerce of the Pacific," the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have addressed a request for reconsideration to Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, accompanying it with a detailed report from the Chamber's Foreign Trade Committee, which they commend as meriting "serious consideration in the interest of all citizens of the United States."

The letter, signed by Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the Chamber of Commerce, calls attention to "the vast commerce flowing through this port as one of the nation's international gateways, and without which the ability of the United States to carry on the war would be seriously diminished."

The report of the Foreign Trade Committee presents a bill of particulars in support of the Chamber's request for reconsideration of the board's rulings. It begins by pointing out the difference between conditions on this coast and those upon the Atlantic, and the fact that practically 80 per cent of the ship tonnage operated between the Pacific Coast and the Far East is under the Japanese flag and not subject to the United States Shipping Board; says that Japanese shipowners give preference to the transportation of commodities made by, or raw materials required by, Japanese manufacturers, and discriminate against shipments to and from American and allied firms; declares the tonnage in service on the Pacific generally unsuited for trans-Atlantic use; and recalls the War Trade Board's avowed policy of protecting American commerce, present and prospective, when consistent with a successful prosecution of the war.

Chief among the imports needlessly restricted, according to the report, are copra and coconut oil. The War Trade Board recently limited the former to 5250 tons for six months, to come in from the countries named below, as against an actual importation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as follows:

	Tons
Australia, with British, French and German Oceana	46,576
East Indies	20,090
Mexico, Central America and West Indies	2,401
Total	69,067

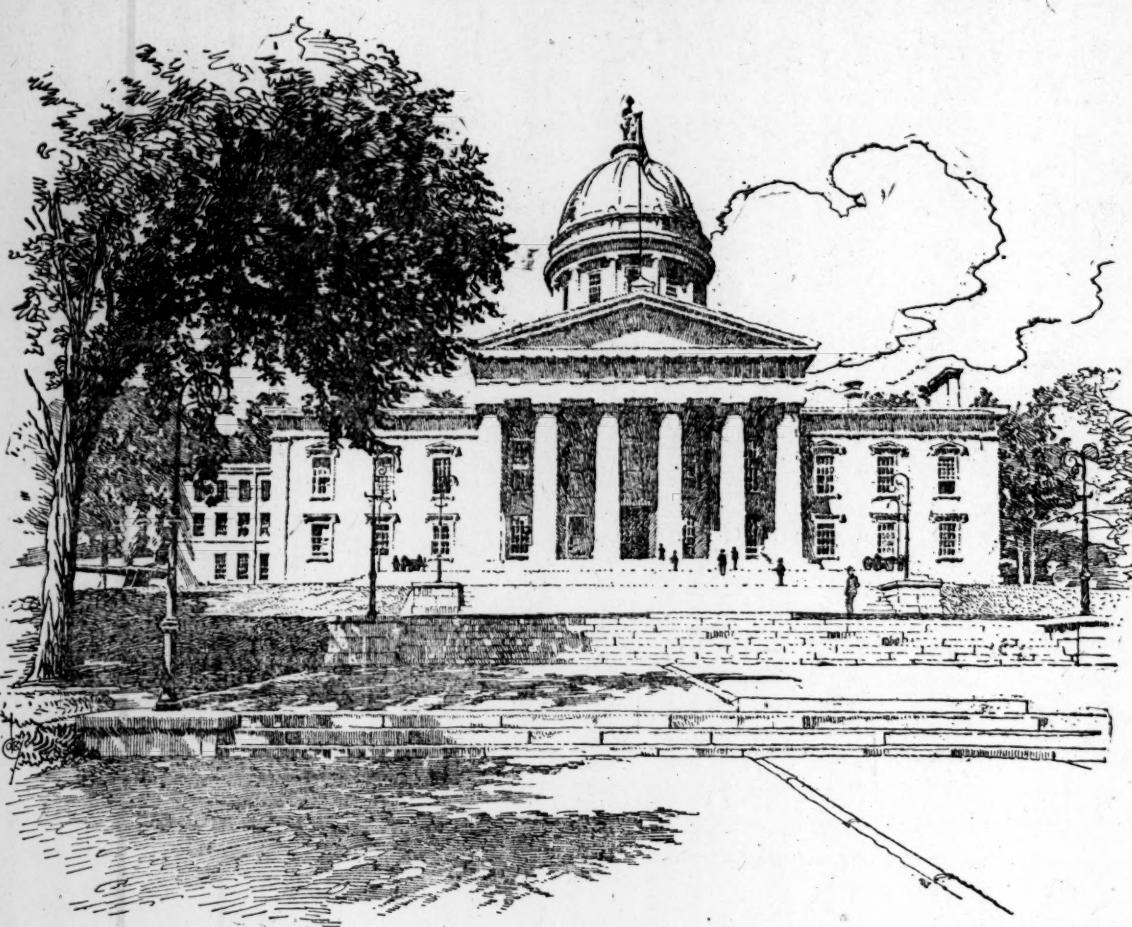
Copra imports have considerably increased since June, 1917, says the committee, and adds that if copra was handled like most other Oriental commodities, the embargo might be less objectionable. But copra is more than a commodity; it is a medium of exchange, and takes the place of money in many South Sea islands. Of the 46,500 tons credited to Australia in 1917, the bulk originated in the small islands east and north of Australia. The natives there have no means of expressing the oil, and it would take two years to install the necessary machinery. Copra is practically their only wealth, and they are dependent upon the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the necessities of life, including even many foodstuffs. Great Britain is not now in a position either to buy their copra or to supply their requirements. If the United States stops buying their copra, they are automatically deprived of credit, their competitive market is destroyed, and they are thus placed at the mercy of Japanese traders, who are fast taking advantage of the situation.

Similarly, the report avers, restricted importation of coconut oil, needed for high explosives, with a cake meal residue of value in California as cattle fodder, results in higher prices for necessary commodities, throws many small vessels out of commission just when tonnage is at a premium, causes hardship to friendly allied countries and loss of business to San Francisco importers, and sows a feeling of hostility among the islanders that will take years to eradicate, without a single resulting benefit.

Referring to the long list of Oriental products, including rice, beans, tea, matches and cotton goods, hitherto purchased through San Francisco firms, shipped to this port and re-exported to the Latin-American countries, the report says that the recent ruling of the War Trade Board prohibiting the importation and re-exportation of most of these articles has placed a heavy burden on the merchants of this city, without benefit to the United States as a whole.

JEWISH BOARD REPRESENTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rabbi David Marx of the Pryor Street Temple, Atlanta, has been appointed representative of the Jewish Welfare Board on the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities, to succeed Victor Kriegsberger. Dr. Marx, who has just returned from a tour of southeastern training camps, declared the encouragement and cooperation given the Jewish welfare workers by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations was splendid.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GERMAN GUNS AT VERMONT CAPITAL

Two Brass Field Pieces Captured From Hessians in 1777 Mounted at the State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vt.—At the entrance of the State House here are mounted two captured German guns; they are three-inch brass field pieces, mounted on their original carriages, and they were taken by the Colonists under General Stark from the Hessian Guards hired by the British in the battle of Bennington which was fought on August 16, 1777.

These guns were not used again in the Revolutionary War, but were stored at Bennington for some time after. In the war of 1812, the United States Government, becoming short of field pieces, commanded the Hessian guns from Vermont, and they were shipped to Detroit, where on August 16, exactly 35 years after the

members of the association were present, and other societies were also represented.

A crowded meeting took place also in the National Theater on the same day, which was attended by the Ministers Dari and Berenini and Under-secretaries Bonicelli, Morpurgo, and Gallenga, as well as Signor Salandra and a number of other people well known in political and diplomatic circles, while in a prominent position was a group of Tzeccho-Slovak volunteers.

The playing of the Tzeccho-Slovak national anthem by the band of the First Grenadiers was enthusiastically received by the audience. The first speaker was the vice-president of the Italian Committee for Tzeccho-Slovak Independence. Senator Fano, who spoke of the fine work accomplished by the Tzeccho-Slovaks on the Italian and French fronts and in Siberia. He was followed by the former Minister, Senator Ruffini, who declared that John Huss was not only a hero in the history of free thought, but primarily, perhaps, a Bohemian national hero. Senator Ruffini emphasized the national character of the work of John

Huss. Mr. Keeley Informs English Audience of American Achievements Since Entering War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Denbigh presided at a recent meeting of the Overseas Club in London at which Mr. James Keeley, the American editor gave an address in which he described what the United States had had to combat when she entered the war.

The awakening of America, Mr. Keeley said, came with the floating of the third Liberty Loan. The first two loans, he explained, were taken up mainly by bankers and business men. The third, in which it might be said about 50,000,000 people actually took part, was subscribed for by artisans, laborers, servant girls, and all classes. This, Mr. Keeley said, in addition to the many millions produced for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other relief funds. All this wealth was placed at the service of the world for the world-conflict. America in the past, Mr. Keeley said, had prided herself on her isolation from European alliances and disputes. She was a free non-military nation. Yet conscription had been passed without any real protest, and heavy war taxation had been agreed to.

The road, Mr. Keeley continued, had not been an easy one for the nation and President Wilson to travel. There were 15,000,000 German and Austrian people in the United States. Hundreds of thousands had come to America to escape the very thing that Germany was now trying to force upon the world. Yet the descendants of these men, unmindful of what they owed to America, had done all they could to destroy the land that had sheltered them and given them the opportunity to live in freedom and prosperity.

Mr. Keeley then went on to relate the task America had had in removing the hyphen, the little dash, as he put it, that stood for so much difference between the American and German nations. He also described the method of German propaganda and the activities of the German-American Alliance, an organization that had overrun the country with its societies, associations and clubs and other institutions. Its chief object of attack, he said, was American schools; and articles, speeches, and sermons were directed to this purpose. In Nebraska there were schools supported by the taxpayers in which German was the only language spoken, and English was a foreign tongue. In others German textbooks were used and German songs sung. In Iowa and Wisconsin a similar condition of affairs existed. There was a continual intrigue to turn the American schools into pieces of the German fatherland. School books lauded Germany and attacked England long before the war.

In America, Mr. Keeley continued, things have been revolutionized. There were internment camps and prosecutions, and it was unwise now to express sympathy with Germany. The American people were determined to punish the murder of the Lusitania passengers, of Edith Cavell, of Captain Fryatt, and the horrors committed by Germans in Belgium, France and Serbia. They were coming as on a crusade, and they would force the day of atonement. If brotherhood was not established as a result of the war, then the war would be short of success.

"We are going to win," Mr. Keeley declared, "the goal is in sight. The most critical time is ahead. The peace that is coming," he concluded, "must be underwritten by a perfect understanding between the two English-speaking races. As the German propagandist said, 'nationality and language are eternally bound together.'

COLLEGES TAKE UP WAR WORK
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty more official figures made public at Camp Jackson by the Y. M. C. A. camp physical directors, 343,814 soldiers were reached through the Y. M. C. A. physical activities during June, either as participants or spectators. Baseball ranked first for popularity, participants and spectators showing 125,408 men.

STARS OF GENERAL PUZZLE A RECRUIT

Private Who Failed to Salute Army Official Said He Hadn't "Had Anything Higher'n a Colonel" and Didn't Know

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-General Hull, U. S. A., tells of visiting Camp Upton in its comparative early days, and while wandering about on a little private inspection, meeting a private who passed him without saluting. The general halted the young man and inquired how long he had been there.

"Six weeks," replied the soldier. "Have you had any instruction in saluting?" inquired General Bell. "Oh, yes, sir." "Well, do you know what these mean?" pointing to his stars. "You got me," replied the man, shaking his head.

When the status of a major-general was explained to him, the youth replied: "You see I ain't had anything higher'n a colonel to salute and there are so many Y. M. C. A.'s and everything in uniform around here that I don't know what to salute so I just stick to the kind of officers I know in salutin'."

The average civilian, bewildered with the multiplicity of uniforms, badges and medals everywhere, can sympathize with the puzzled soldier in the camp. He is no longer overawed by military dress, especially since he has learned that the men in the most gorgeous uniforms play in the band, and that some of the most distinguished men in the service are in the simplest garb. He no longer thinks that every young man with a cross on his breast has won the Croix de Guerre, because he has found out that merely means that he can shoot well with a rifle, and so with other decorations that catch the eye on every hand.

When one of the big telegraph companies put its men into new olive drab uniforms the other day, a civilian was puzzled to know whether he was addressing a man in a new branch of military service or a chauffeur, the costume being a cross between the two.

Although the average civilian is no longer dazzled with uniforms and decorations, he is beginning to feel lonely. He wouldn't acknowledge it, but he would like to pin something on himself. He is glad that all the young men are getting into uniforms; they ought to, and he is sorry that he is too old or too fat or too thin or has too big a family or is otherwise barred out by the rules of the service. He is a bit resentful of some of the uniforms which don't really have anything to do with fighting. If he is an impatient man he snorts and says he might as well have a medal because he has bought war savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

Some time ago the shipbuilders got badges and the average civilian did not grudge them if the wearers could build ships any the faster for it. How the War Labor Policies Board has recommended to Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, the issuing of a war badge, and on that recommendation, he has authorized the awarding of these insignia to men employed for at least four consecutive months in government war industry, that is, an industry under government supervision or certified to by the chief of a government department as of sufficient importance to merit the distribution of badges. Service bars will be given for work beyond the four months' period.

Of course there has to be a War Badge Board to supervise the badge business. The average civilian is going to feel lonely as time goes on, especially if he never has been even a Knight of Pythias or an Elk or belonged to a college "frat," but, after all, he says to himself, seeking his own consolation, "Won't I be the distinguished one in the crowd?"

That is all very well, but somehow it reminds one of the old lady in Punch who regarded the green troops as they passed beamingly. "Look," she exclaimed, "my Johnnie is the only one that's keeping step!"

ST. LOUIS REPORTS 56,944 MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On July 1, St. Louis had sent into the army, navy and allied services, 56,944 men, according to a résumé of the city's activities prepared by the Chamber of Commerce to controvert the idea in some parts of the United States that St. Louis is a pro-German city.

The amount of Liberty bonds taken totals \$162,000,000; war savings

LEGAL AID SOCIETY FOR ENLISTED MEN

Boston Organization Besides Giving Much Advice Has Distributed 112,000 Copies of Suggestions for Men

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A pamphlet entitled "Legal Suggestions for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents," has been published in eight editions, totaling 112,000 copies, by the Boston Legal Aid Society. No less than 104,000 have been published and distributed since April. The reason as explained by Reginald Heber Smith, counsel of the society, is that the laws passed by the United States Government, guaranteeing to its fighting men a complete and generous system of safeguards and benefits must be told to the soldiers and sailors and their dependents, otherwise a great number of them are apt to lose the protection intended for them.

Every few days a telegram comes from some military official asking for four or five thousand for distribution in one of the nation's army camps. Every soldier and sailor in Massachusetts is given a copy. And letters come from the most out-of-the-way places, calling for the pamphlet. Many states have printed their own editions of it.

"Remember that the American Red Cross and the Legal Aid Society are your friends," a portion of the pamphlet's preface reads. "There is hardly a difficulty or perplexity which can arise after you have gone which they cannot take care of or adjust for you. It is an excellent thing for you to go with your wife, or mother, or sister to the Red Cross in your city in order that they may know you. Then if any trouble comes one of your family can notify the Red Cross, which will act immediately. If the difficulty is legal in nature or can be removed by legal action, the Red Cross will at once call upon the Legal Aid Society. Neither the Red Cross nor the Legal Aid Society will make any charge whatsoever for anything they may do for you. They are always at your service."

As counsel for the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, the Boston Legal Aid Society has handled from its start of nine cases in January to as many as 90 in one month. Its other cases, designated as "war cases," began with 11 in January and went as high as 121 in one month, per report of the society. In addition, advice has been freely given in thousands of instances.

The society has practically taken over the work of the Civil Relief Act, doing many times as much as the courts, says Mr. Smith. The society holds the money of many of the soldiers and sailors, making various payments when they come due, thus acting as trustee.

The nine chapters in the pamphlet deal with the following subjects: allowances and allotments, compensation for injuries, insurance, rent, debts, mortgages, suits in court, taxes, guardianship and custody of children, wills, soldiers' and sailors' wills, estates, services by the legal aid society. Public safety committees and exemption boards have sent in for large bundles of the pamphlets.

PROHIBITION NEEDED SAYS PRISON OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—L. K. Pool, member of the State Prison Board of Missouri, has informed the State Tax Commission that prohibition is the only solution for lessening crimes among young men. "I don't want to be placed in the attitude of making a speech for prohibition," said he, "but that is the solution of the whole matter."

He stated that during the year ended July 1, St. Louis and the 30 wet counties had sent a total of 1903 men to the penitentiary while 84 dry counties had sent only 188 men to the institution. This would make an average of but 2.2 per cent from the dry counties and an average of 32.3 from the wet areas. According to figures submitted there were 25 counties that did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary during the last year.

New Coat Fashions

Coats have a tendency towards more narrow lines. Many models are unbelted with drop or narrow shoulders; graceful, loose panels; unusually smart are the new collars and cuffs. Pannier pockets and very large novelty buttons are featured. Luxurious furs are lavishly used in the higher priced models. Of Evora, Duvetine, Bolivia, Velour, Plush, and Tweed Novelties. Women's and Misses'.

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MEXICANS TURNING AGAINST GERMANS

President Wilson's Attitude Now Better Understood, It Is Said, and Feeling Is More Friendly to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—German propaganda in Mexico is being slowly but surely beaten down, through the efforts of Americans and of those officials of the Carranza government who understand and appreciate the principles for which the United States and her allies are fighting, according to C. J. Boothroyd, general agent of the Constitutional Railways (old National Lines) of Mexico, who is in New Orleans.

"Aside from a hand-to-hand fight in the American Club, June 3, when 15 armed Germans attempted to 'rush' the club, but were beaten and thrown out, only to be arrested immediately by the Mexican police, there have been no clashes between Americans and Germans in Mexico," said Mr. Boothroyd.

"Sentiment in business circles is turning against the Germans. Even the Spaniards, who always have been friendly to the Germans, and opposed to Americans in Mexico, celebrated the Fourth of July and ignored the Kaiser's birthday. There are approximately 5000 idle Germans in the republic, most of whom have been discharged from positions they held there, or who have wandered in from the United States and from other countries seeking a haven for the promulgation of their *kultur*. They cannot get work, and numbers of them have been arrested and compelled to labor on government roads and on public buildings.

"The responsible and honest Americans throughout the republic are making a remarkable demonstration of patriotism. Americans in Mexico City alone subscribed more than \$100,000 to the Red Cross, and on July 5 the French paper in the capital issued a special edition of 12 pages, devoted entirely to the work of America in the war, and to tributes to the United States and to President Wilson. El Universal, a government newspaper, also published a 16-page edition in colors, devoted to the United States.

"President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico at last is beginning to be understood by the people of the southern republic, and is slowly but surely bringing about a much more friendly feeling toward the North. Mr. Wilson's message to Carranza on July 4 had a remarkable effect toward stimulating friendly relations between the two countries, and also seemed to inject new life and confidence into the officials of the Carranza government.

"In an effort to put the country on an agricultural basis and to give the people aid in working the soil, the Mexican Government has purchased and imported 250 farm tractors, since the middle of March, 1918. These have been placed on the large ranches, hitherto used only for stock-grazing, and their vast acres will be converted into crop-bearing fields, thereby furnishing employment for thousands of workers, and an internal supply of foodstuffs which the nation lacks. Negotiations are pending for more of these tractors. Recent permission by the United States Government for the exportation of 1,500,000 bushels of corn to Mexico will be of great aid to the southern republic. Mexico also needs mining machinery, to replace that destroyed by the successive revolutions which have swept that country for seven years; improved farm implements; railroad equipment, particularly engines and passenger coaches, and the investment of American capital in industries and plantations.

"The Constitutional Railways are now operating 8,500 miles of track, with daily trains from Laredo to Mexico City making the trip each way in 36 hours, virtually as good time as that made prior to 1911 when the first revolution was begun. Daily trains also are being operated successfully between Mexico City and interior towns, while the Durango cutoff, 60 miles long, which saves nearly 300 miles of curved track through the mountains, has been completed.

"Francisco Villa, who was once a strong leader in Northern Mexico, amounts to nothing today. He has but a small band of followers in the San Andres mountains, in the State of Chihuahua, some 40 miles from the railroad, but his operations are confined to raids to get food for himself and his men. Rurales and soldiers are watching him so closely that he cannot enlarge either his operations or their range."

FREE LESSONS IN CANNING GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Under the direction of Mrs. Beatrice S. Engle, county home demonstration agent, an agricultural course for the junior girl farmers of Jefferson County was conducted recently in Birmingham. Each of the 20 canning clubs in the county sent a representative to take the course, and any others willing to pay their own expenses were given the course of instruction, free of charge.

The girls were taught to can and preserve fruits and vegetables of the 4-H brand, and to make the war breads in the approved way.

AMERICANIZATION WORK DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CONCORD, N. H.—At a meeting of the full committee of the New Hampshire Americanization Committee at the State House on Tuesday,

the results of the summer's investigations were reviewed and found to be most encouraging. In brief, these investigations were made in all the industrial plants of the State to find out how many workers are unable to read and write the English language, and how many are willing to learn. The committee succeeded in having every industrial and manufacturing plant of size appoint one of its men to conduct the "industrial census." This consisted of filling out application blanks on behalf of every workman who expressed a desire to take a course in the Americanization schools that will open this fall. The number of candidates for these schools range from 1500 in the large textile and shoemaking plants of Manchester, down to four or five men in small workshops.

RUMANIA AFTER GERMAN PEACE

Description of Conditions in Neutral Country Dominated by German Military Authority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Writing on the life in neutral Rumania, a correspondent of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* says: "Those people in and out of Rumania who fostered the hope that the conclusion of peace and declaration of neutrality would bring the land the long desired peace and the quiet and security necessary for its rehabilitation have unfortunately been greatly deceived. Not only is the occupation by foreign troops not abandoned, but, on the contrary it appears that those parts of Rumania which had maintained their political independence before the beginning of the peace negotiations have now also completely lost that privileged position.

In Bucharest, the German is in supreme command. Only recently, the leaders of Rumanian social democracy in Bucharest were arrested by the German military authorities, and these fighters for their country's neutrality have not been able to publish their own newspaper since the German occupation, because the German censor would not allow it. We hear from another quarter that the organ of the Rumanian Jews, "Infratire," in spite of all intervention at the German official quarters, cannot obtain permission to resume publication.

"Postal communication between Rumania and foreign countries is now even more irregular than before the conclusion of peace, connection with the Moldau has not yet been restored by the Central Powers. The thousands of Rumanians living abroad, who regarded the conclusion of peace as a salvation, have been disappointed, as they are still denied permission to return to their homes across Germany or Austria. In the interior of the country, public opinion is dissatisfied. The food conditions in Wallachia are bad, and in the Moldau simply terrible, as both these provinces have had to give up all their supplies, or have used them up to the last morsel. The prospects for the coming harvest are so bad that serious conditions are probable. The grain has grown so little that in many instances the peasants are simply using their fields as pasture land, or leaving them to their fate.

Clothing is so scarce that a pair of shoes costs 300 Lei, and a very ordinary cloth suit, 1000 Lei. The demobilized troops must continue to wear their uniforms, which are gradually falling into rags and tatters, because they can buy no civilian clothing. The new government is trying earnestly and energetically to mitigate all these things, but, in consequence of the generally confused situation, with only very moderate success.

The political conditions, on the other hand, are beginning to clear. The Bratianu Party is taking hardly any share in the public life. Mr. Bratianu himself remains still in Jassy, convinced that Rumania can only be saved from her present situation through the victory of the western powers, and he still exercises considerable influence over the King, whose court also remains at Jassy. Take Jonescu and a great number of his supporters are traveling by special train across Austria to Switzerland, as their residence in their own country is not desired. Jonescu's home and those of many of his friends in Bucharest have either been destroyed or confiscated by the German authorities.

The new Parliament includes representatives from Bessarabia. Whether the constituencies will receive the far-reaching reforms contemplated by the Bratianu Cabinet, and in part taken over by the present government, is still questionable. In any case decisive measures in the region of internal politics are hardly likely to be thought of before the withdrawal of the German troops. The financial and economic difficulties resulting from the peace treaty, together with the outlook in regard to foodstuffs for the next harvest year, give the responsible leaders of the sorely-tried state more than enough to do, and are a sword of Damocles for those who would take up the reconstruction of the shattered economy of the state.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An eight-hour day for sailors, oilers and water tenders has been put into effect by several steamship companies on the Pacific Coast. While the present agreement between the ship employees and the shipowners does not expire until next spring, it is expected that the eight-hour day in this industry will be granted generally on the Pacific Coast before that time inasmuch as other workers with whom the shipmen come in contact, such as the longshoremen, millmen, and lumbermen, are already on the eight-hour basis.

GERMAN SOCIETIES CONTINUE ACTIVE

While the Alliance Has Been Disbanded Many German Organizations, Their Press Shows, Flourish in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German-American Alliance has been disbanded, to all intents and purposes; but does this mean that its activities, which have honeycombed the United States for years, have ceased to be, with the passing of a name and the revocation of a charter?

The general public would probably be astounded were it to realize to what extent the smaller societies which went to make up the central and directing organization, called the German-American Alliance, still flourish, all undisturbed, if not entirely unheeded. There exist in almost every community organizations, variously under the cloak of social gatherings, singing societies, musical reunions, gymnasium societies and shooting clubs, which are nothing more nor less than institutions for maintaining and spreading German customs, habits, language, ideas and ideals; gatherings wholly national in character, so much so that one familiar with this phase of national life, were he suddenly to find himself in the midst of one of these circles, would think himself in the fatherland.

In this connection, the social and advertising columns of German-language newspapers published in the United States are most instructive. In almost any current issue of the important daily German-language papers one may find several columns devoted to announcing and recording the meetings, social functions and business meetings, of innumerable gatherings, all of German-Americans, speaking German, singing typically German songs, playing German games, and celebrating German anniversaries.

Among these organizations American customs have not superseded the German ideas, and the societies have learned to take good care, in many instances, that no Americans be admitted as members.

That the number of these societies in the larger cities reaches into the hundreds shows that thousands of such institutions are strewn over the country, and while the intentions and loyalty of some of the members cannot be regarded in any other light than patriotic, the majority, it is believed, are tainted with "Deutschland über Alles," or they would not continue to maintain their activities at a time like this.

The two least known among the German institutions in this country, and whose customs, ideals and aims have had the greatest bearing on conditions prior to 1914 and the situation since the United States entered the war, are the Schuetzenvereins and the Turnvereins—shooting clubs and gymnasium societies.

In Germany, the Schuetzenverein is very much what its name expresses, a club for marksmen, a social reunion of hunters and marksmen from every walk in life, from the "Landgral" down to his most humble forester, the landed gentry and foresters possibly holding the preponderance. In South America, South Africa and the United States, the Schuetzenverein is the gathering place not merely for marksmen and hunters, but, it is said, for reserve officers and soldiers of the German Army, a fact whispered behind closed doors here, but openly boasted of in certain circles in Germany.

It is held that the Turnvereins still constitute a menace to Americanism as is believed to be certain, and the other societies in minor ways.

ALIENS FOILED IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Service of the United Press Associations

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Nearly one hundred aliens, most of them anarchists and I. W. W. members, held in the Gloucester (N. J.) immigrant station, yesterday tried to escape. The aliens, arrested in various sections of the country, were taken to Gloucester recently from Ellis Island and were awaiting deportation. Only one of the aliens reached the Delaware River from the wharf, and he was covered immediately by a soldier's rifle and surrendered. The rest of the prisoners were easily driven back into the building. Once inside, ill-temper at their failure, overcame them and a struggle with the soldiers ensued in which nine of the supposed leaders were arrested and put in cells.

OKLAHOMA RATE COMPROMISE HINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The National Railway Administration does not concede the right of the states to fix intrastate freight rates, but promises to give full consideration to any views that the Oklahoma Corporation Commission may present.

The foregoing has been inferred from a telegram sent to W. D. Humphrey, chairman of the State Corporation Commission, by R. Walton Moore, general assistant counsel of the National Railway Administration. The telegram indicates that the citation issued by the commission to W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to appear before the state body at a hearing of railroad rate mat-

ters, has been brought to the attention of the National Railway Administration. The telegram says:

"Investigation of class and commodity rates, applying within the State of Oklahoma, instituted by your commission, brought to the attention of the United States Railway Administration. The situation has been so changed by the act of March 21, and adjustment made pursuant thereto, as to place all rates within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The administration will be glad to consider any views you may think proper to present. Every effort is being made to facilitate the disposition of all controversies and differences which have been or may be raised with reference to adjustments now in effect, and with as little formality or delay as possible."

HOW TROOPS WORK BETWEEN ATTACKS

Description of Unceasing Activity Behind the Lines Unrecorded in Communiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PARIS, France—"When there is a lull between the successive phases of a battle, the short official communiques issued by either side suggest that all is quiet and that nothing much is being done," writes Capt. H. B. C. Pollard.

Military critics are reduced to speculating where the next blow will fall, and retailing the successive troop movements of the last episodes, but little is said of the unceasing activity that marks this apparent lull upon the actual front.

A soldier will often explain that the work of preparation for a battle is actually more strenuous than even the fighting itself, for whether it is attack to be delivered or attack to be withstood, the one demands rehearsals, the other the perfecting of all possible means of defense and the concentration of everything that is necessary.

The preparations for battle are indeed stupendous and it is almost impossible to appreciate the amount of actual labor—digging of earth, carrying of material, painstaking concentration of stores—sheer human labor, that is needed. The actual front line itself may be quiet, except for sporadic outbursts of musketry and occasional perfidious shelling, but day and night the areas behind the lines on both sides are swarming with activity.

Right up in the battle area or in certain sectors where the enemy possess good observation, no movement or work can be carried on in daytime, and the troops, with the exception of the ever-vigilant sentries, sleep all day and work all night. Each platoon in the line and in the supports has its job of carrying to do. Wire, pickets, hand grenades, small arm ammunition, food and water have to be carried up, wounded men, empty ammunition cases and various debris carried down. In addition to this carrying-party work there is always the work of wiring or digging to be done, and patrols and sentries for No-Man's Land have to be found.

Behind the front line the reserve troops may be engaged upon a hundred different tasks. Digging and wiring new trench positions, laying out light field railways, fortifying isolated farms or digging new gun-pits and positions for the ever-thickening guns. Then behind the reserve troops comes the area of the labor companies and pioneers where work goes on both day and night. Here new bridges are built, new railways laid, roads made or mended, vast dumps of ammunition accumulated. This area is constantly under artillery fire and one may take it that the normal perilous area behind the front line is some 10 miles deep, though places up to 22 or 23 miles away can be shelled by special batteries of long-range guns.

Besides the work of preparation there is the ceaseless watching of the enemy. High kite balloons watch the immediate front. Thousands of ever-vigilant eyes in the trenches note every sign of local movement, and almost hourly aeroplane flights go up on their reconnaissance. The enemy digs them as carefully as they can, but the new pits show up on the photographs and later when the guns are set in position our own batteries open fire, wiping the enemies' guns out of existence.

These long lulls or delays between the phases of a modern giant battle are all in favor of the defensive. Positions which were open and liable to be easily overrun become entrenched lines, protected by thick barbed wire entanglements, rear gun positions, and successfully sited and successive systems of defense lines built up. The side conducting the offensive can, however, only build and prepare positions in advance up to the edge of its own front line position, and all this essential work has to be conducted within range of the hostile artillery. Every day claims its sacrifice. Roads and concentration points are consistently barraged, and divisions destined for the mere work of preparation.

On the other side of the lines the Allies wait and watch, confident and sure that ground will only be won by the enemy at such a cost that no nation could endure the burden of such a "victory."

HAWAIIAN HOMES FOR SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Belief of the party that provision should be made whereby Hawaii's soldiers and sailors can secure lands and homes upon their return from the war, and that preferential rights should be accorded them in the selection of homesteads, is to be embodied in the platform of the local Republican Party for the fall election.

GERMAN PROJECTS TO CONTROL PRESS

Disclosures Made in Testimony of George S. Viereck—Foreign Language Paper Officer Tells of Bonuses Paid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another chapter in the tale of the attempted spreading of German propaganda through the newspapers of the United States has been made public by the testimony of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of a weekly called "The Fatherland," in the joint State and Federal investigation into German propaganda in this country. According to Alfred Becker, Deputy Attorney-General, Viereck told of the holding of an editorial conference in the apartments of Dr. Dernburg at the Ritz-Carlton hotel, at which he, Bernhard Riddler and Dr. Dernburg discussed purchasing a New York daily paper. He said also that Oscar Branch Colquitt, a former governor of Texas who was in town in search of a newspaper, attended some of the conferences. At a meeting held in the home of Herman Riddler the same three, together with Mr. Colquitt and the older Riddler, continued to discuss the plan of acquiring a paper in which German-American ideas might be promulgated. The German Government, it was said, was not concerned in this. There was some talk, he said, of trying to buy various papers, including *The Sun*. Viereck mentioned Dr. Rumely as an attendant, although a rather silent one, at some of the conferences.

Speaking of the activities of Dr. William Bayard Hale, Viereck declared that he himself had suggested the employment of Dr. Hale as a "literary adviser in a campaign to agitate the people," claiming that an experienced newspaperman was needed for the work. It was said that the names of S. S. McClure and George Creel were also mentioned in this connection. As for foreign language newspapers, Arthur Gabriel, vice-president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, of which Louis N. Hamerling is president, testified having seen the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, going into Hammerling's private office. He continued that he, his brother, and others were sent to various industrial plants in different cities to learn the number of foreigners employed in them, what wages they received, and whether or not they were satisfied with their condition, turning in written reports to Hammerling.

Gabriel is reported as saying that although he was not told about the no-munitions advertisement, he realized what was being done and remarked that that was being paid for by the Austro-German governments. The testimony showed that he was later called into Hammerling's private office, questioned, and requested to be silent concerning whatever he might know. The following pay day he found a check for \$500 in his pay envelope. Other employees of the association also received bonuses, he said.

The testimony showed that Hammerling's records were later burned and that he adopted a loose-leaf system of keeping records, frequently destroying many of the sheets.

VIGILANCE CORPS TO TAKE ACTION

Measures to Be Adopted Against Circulation of the Hearst Publications in Hawaii

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—No boycott or blacklist of Hearst publications is to be instituted in Honolulu; neither will the local newsdealers discontinue their sale, but the anti-Japanese and anti-British and pro-German tone of the Hearst newspapers will be emphasized by the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps in the hope that the reading public will be impressed with the view that it is not consistent with American loyalty to encourage the dissemination of such sentiments as indorsed by Mr. Hearst, and in this way put an end to the circulation of these publications in Hawaii. This is the plan of the special committee of the Vigilance Corps having the matter in hand.

All of the newsdealers in Honolulu have agreed to discontinue the sale of the Hearst publications if these were desired, but the committee has decided that no semblance of force or drastic action should be resorted to; rather that the issue should be put up to the reading public from the standpoint of loyal Americanism and the decision left to each individual. The newsdealers have coincided with the committee in agreeing to discourage in a quiet way the patronage of the Hearst publications.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS = GENERAL NEWS

FAVORITES WIN IN TENNIS DOUBLES

Alexander and Wright Defeat Myrick and Sheafe and Enter Semi-Finals — Kumagae and Taylor Also Advance

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Play in the United States national lawn tennis doubles championships continued Tuesday afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, with all of the favorites securing places in the next round. Fisher and Dunnack, the Main State champions advanced into the second round on the default of H. L. Throckmorton and Mahan and were scheduled to play Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle, but defaulted to the latter team. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, the western champions, advanced into the third round on the default of William Rosenbaum and F. Bagg.

The feature match of the day was that between H. B. Bretz and R. C. Seaver and F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright, which the last-named pair won in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2. The former team was no match for the veteran court men, and although they exhibited a very fine brand of tennis, the result was never in doubt. Wright having his service well under control and forcing his opponents back to the base lines, he and Alexander were able to play a telling game at the net. Alexander played his usual far-seeing game, making each opening count, and his shots to the side lines were frequent and accurate. Both of the former veterans played a hard overhead game, and in the early part of the match were inclined to be erratic, but after the first set their play steadied.

With but a short period of intermission between their match with Bretz and Seaver, Wright and Alexander met and defeated J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe in straight sets, allowing them but three games in the match, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Myrick and Sheafe disposed of H. B. Finck and W. L. Wei in a first round match Tuesday morning by the score of 6-3, 6-3, 9-7. The hard-hitting Chinese captain of the M. I. T. tennis team played a fine game as did his partner, but the steady work of the veterans proved too much of a handicap for them.

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, who featured in the opening day's play Monday again came through in real championship form, winning from E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Today in the semi-finals they will encounter some stiff opposition in E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, the sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Station. These two players won a long-drawn-out match Tuesday night from James Nowell and Albert Kent, five sets being necessary to decide the victor. Both of the sailors were quite erratic in their overhead strokes, while Binzen's service seemed to trouble his opponents considerably. O'Boyle played a splendid net-game, allowing but few openings to pass without trying to take advantage of them.

The two Rhode Island champions, Jones and Dana won their match from Collester and I. Kent in straight sets, and meet the strong western team of champions today. Success against these section visitors will bring the Rhode Island players into the semi-finals in the lower half of the bracket with Alexander and Wright, and followers of the game predict some champion tennis in this event.

Ichiba Kumagae and H. L. Taylor won their afternoon match against Horace Taylor and Robert Currier with ease. Not until the third set was reached did the Japanese player and his partner have to exert themselves to any appreciable amount. The summary:

MATCHES (First Round)

E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle defeated S. L. Beals and W. Rand 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe defeated H. B. Finck and W. L. Wei 6-3, 6-3, 6-7.

SECOND ROUND

Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle defeated K. Fisher and S. Dunnack by default.

N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell defeated A. N. Reggio and S. L. Rice, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle defeated James Nowell and Albert Kent, 6-1, 6-2, 6-8, 6-6, 8-6.

Ichiba Kumagae and H. L. Taylor defeated Horace Taylor and Robert Currier, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5.

B. Alexander and B. C. Wright defeated J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

J. D. E. Jones and R. N. Dana defeated C. Collester and I. Kent, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick defeated William Rosenbaum and F. Bagg by default.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO CONSIDER CHARGES

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has notified H. H. Chase, suspended first baseman of the Reds, that his suspension will stand until the National League has passed upon charges that had been preferred against the player.

Chase, as suspended by Manager Mathew, for "indifferent work," followed, in conference with Chase, President Herrmann would not divulge what the charges were. "I hope and feel that Chase will be able to clear himself," he said. "He will be given a copy of the charges Thursday or Friday at the same time that they are officially filed with the league. Until then I cannot discuss the matter."

KAHANAMOKU TO JOIN AVIATORS

Famous Hawaiian World Swimming Champion Soon to Enlist in United States Naval Service

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. P. Kahanamoku, the famous Hawaiian swimmer and holder of several world's records has announced that he intends to enlist as a naval aviator in the United States service within a few weeks.

He is now touring the United States with two other Hawaiian swimmers taking part in exhibitions for the benefit of the Red Cross and during this tour he has broken a number of the previous records. Monday night he broke the world's record set by himself in the 120-yard swim, when he made the distance here in 1m. 7 2-5. His previous mark was 1m. 8s.

Kahanamoku, who was scratch man, finished second in the race, first place going to Clarence Lane of the Hawaiian Swimming Club and third to Thomas Riley of the Federal Renfro.

At the same meeting Miss Claire Galligan of the Women's Swimming Association, national and local middle distance swimming champion among women, successfully defended her title of women's Metropolitan Association A. A. U. swimming champion, and in doing so created a new American record for the distance. Miss Galligan covered the long distance in 2m. 33-3s., displacing her own previous record of 3m. 19-3s. made in 1916.

The local star defended her title in convincing fashion. She held the lead practically over the entire distance, and at the finish had an advantage of about 100 yards on Miss Charlotte Boyle. Miss Lucy Freeman finished third and Miss Sophie Freitag fourth.

One-Mile Swim, Women's Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championship—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, second; Miss Lucy Freeman, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Sophie Freitag, Women's Swimming Association, fourth.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Clarence Lane, Hawaii (4s.); D. P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii (scratch), second; Thomas Really, Federal Rendezvous (8s.), third. Time—1m. 10-5s.

100-Yard Swim for Women, Handicap—Won by Miss Sophie Freitag, Women's Swimming Association (1s.); Miss Helen Meehan, Rye Beach Club (1s.), second; Miss Louise Boles, Women's Swimming Association (2s.), third. Time—1m. 19-5s.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Harold Kreuger, Hawaii (scratch); Leo Giebel, New York A. C. (scratch), second; J. W. Noonan, Pelham Bay N. T. S. (8s.), third.

440-Yard Naval Relay Swim—Won by Pelham Bay N. T. S. first team; Armed Guard, Brooklyn Navy Yard, second; Pelham Bay N. T. S. second team, third. Time—4m. 48s.

CHEVROLET TO RACE IN BIG SWEEPSTAKES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—France is to be represented by Louis Chevrolet in the big international automobile sweepstakes which will be held at the Sheepshead Bay speedway next Saturday afternoon. This was definitely settled when it was decided that the winner of the race would receive \$15,000 of the \$25,000 purse. Chevrolet having announced that he would not race under any other conditions.

The question of how the purse should be decided has been up for discussion for more than a week. He was also opposed to the running of the race in five heats at two, 10, 20, and 50 miles, as he preferred the 100-mile route, along with Ralph De Palma and Ralph Mulford, Arthur Duray and Ralph Resta insisted on the short sprints. In agreeing to the short heats Chevrolet obtained consent of the other drivers to fix the winner's share.

GEORGIA HIGHWAY BILLS ARE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Field-Carswell Bill, submitting to the people the question as to whether an increase of one mill shall be made in the ad valorem taxes for road building and drainage systems, has been passed in the Senate.

Senator Fields said that his bill was a companion bill to the highway amendment of Senator Andrews, which passed previously. He said the Andrews bill provided for no means to get funds for such purposes.

KAUFF TO REJOIN GIANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporal Benjamin Kauff of Camp Sherman will rejoin the New York National League Baseball Club at Cincinnati on Saturday and will play in his old position in center field for the period of his furlough. Just as soon as Kauff learned that he was going to have a vacation, he wired Manager J. J. McGraw that he wanted to spend the time playing ball. Kauff's presence with the club will be welcomed by the other players, and their chances on the last western trip have brightened considerably.

WISCONSIN'S DRY UNITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has issued a revised report, stating that the number of dry units in this State is 1115. The league recently announced the number of dry units as 1814, but now states that there was an error in tabulation. The first report claimed there were 1638 unincorporated towns dry. This should have been 939, the league announced.

BIG DEMAND FOR SPORTING GOODS

National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Has Placed an Individual Order Amounting to Over \$500,000

BOSTON, Mass.—A good idea of the big demand which exists for sporting goods among the soldiers and sailors who make up the American expeditionary force in France can be gained from the announcement made by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association that it has just put through what is probably the largest individual order ever placed for such goods. The amount of money involved is more than \$500,000, and the goods purchased are designed to accommodate from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 United States soldiers and sailors there.

Twelve of the largest manufacturers of sporting goods were asked to compete for the order, and 10 of them submitted bids. The order has been apportioned among all of those, the awards being made on the basis of quality and prices. Experts have been busy scrutinizing the goods, cutting open baseballs, boxing gloves, masks and so forth, to make sure that everything is of the first quality. This in addition to the furnishing of a bond by the manufacturers for the faithful performance of their agreement, and, moreover, that the goods be subject to further inspection at the factory.

The goods are intended for next season's requirements, and to make assurance doubly sure that they arrive in France by early spring at the latest, deliveries have to be made in New York by the manufacturers by Dec. 1. F. L. Slade, a member of the finance committee of the War Work Council, said that by reason of special prices and the size of the order, the shipment will insure league baseballs for the boys overseas. And there are no less than 180,000 of these baseballs included in the order.

The rest of the order is on a proportionately big scale. For instance, there are 43,200 regulation bats, 43,200 indoor ball bats, 18,000 fielders' gloves and 2700 catchers' masks. Other baseball accessories are 4500 catchers' mitts and 4500 protectors.

The order also includes 14,400 soccer footballs, 5400 volley balls and 3600 volley ball nets; 37,000 indoor baseballs and 10,800 Rugby footballs. Extra bladders are provided for the balls.

Among the other items included in the order are 3600 sets of boxing gloves, each set consisting of four gloves. The day the big order was placed, a telegram was received requesting that 2000 pairs of boxing gloves be rushed overseas for use in the French Army. The request was immediately complied with.

PICKUPS

Brooklyn and Philadelphia again changed places in the National League championship standing Tuesday afternoon.

J. F. Baker, third baseman of the New York Americans, expects to retire permanently from major league playing at the end of the current season.

The Chicago Americans have 20 players in their squad on this trip East; but the number will be reduced when E. T. Collins leaves the team after Thursday's game in Boston.

The Boston Braves did not make the most of their batting at New York yesterday, as they made 13 hits to 7 in the first game and 10 to 10 in the second, and yet were defeated in each.

Now for the last invasion of the eastern circuit of the American League for the season of 1918, and it may be the last time the western clubs swing around that circuit for some time.

Pitcher Ruth, Outfielder Strunk and Catcher Agnew of the Boston Americans have been ordered by their draft boards to get useful occupations after Sept. 1, and they do not know just where they stand regarding the playing of a world series should Boston win the American League pennant.

The New York Giants are getting ready to obey the work-or-fight rule at the close of the season, and most of the players have already secured positions. Fletcher, Doyle, Burns, Young, Kirke, Compton, Wilholt, Causey, Demaree and Steele have accepted workmen's places at the Federal Shipbuilding Company's plant at Kearney, N. J., while Catcher McCarty is expected to go to Duluth, Minn.

With Washington only 1 1/2 games behind second place and 3 1/2 behind first, it is no wonder that Manager Clark Griffith was strongly in favor of having the American League championship race continue until Sept. 1 instead of ending Aug. 20 as some of the club owners proposed. There is still a good chance of the Senators winning the pennant, as Johnson, Harper and Shaw are now pitching finely, and their team mates are doing some fine batting.

BILLIARD STAR ENLISTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Charles Ellis, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., who held the world's three-cushion billiard championship and the Interstate League title, has been accepted by the Marine Corps here and has gone to Paris Island, S. C., to be trained for service overseas.

TWO CLUBS WIN DOUBLE-HEADERS

New York and Brooklyn Make Cleanups, While Pittsburgh and Chicago Divide Theirs

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	68	38	.641
New York	63	43	.594
Pittsburgh	56	49	.533
Cincinnati	49	55	.471
Brooklyn	48	55	.466
Philadelphia	47	56	.456
Boston	46	59	.438
St. Louis	44	66	.400

RESULTS Tuesday

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York 5, Boston 4.	63	44	.588
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.	52	47	.568
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.	50	48	.549
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.	51	52	.490
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 1.	48	56	.462
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.	47	59	.448
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2.	42	65	.392

RESULTS TODAY

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.	51	52	.538
Washington 6, Philadelphia 1.	52	53	.492
CHICAGO, C. T. Hayes	51	52	.492
CLEVELAND at Boston.	52	53	.492
ST. LOUIS at Philadelphia.	51	52	.492
Detroit at Washington.	52	53	.492

GAMES TODAY

STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS A SUCCESS

It Is Believed That Practically All of the Attendants in United States Colleges Having 100 or More Enrolled Will Enlist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The scheme of offering able-bodied college students over 18 years of age an opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States, and at the same time to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service, is meeting with success. President Wilson has expressed his approval, the colleges are hoping that it will prevent the threatened depletion of the college-student corps, the War Department looks to it as a means of keeping up the supply of trained men for the army and the students themselves are enthusiastic over it.

Enlistment in the Students Army Training Corps is voluntary, but it is believed that practically all the students in colleges having 100 or more enrolled will enlist, thus becoming at the same time United States soldiers and college students. Members of the corps will wear the uniform of privates in the army, which will be provided by the government. The student's military training will be a part of his college course through the academic year, and in the summer he will attend a six weeks' camp for intensive training, with a private's pay. Although these students will be subject to call for active service if they should be needed, the policy is to keep them in college as long as possible, so that they may be the more useful when they are needed, especially for certain specialized kinds of work. The War Department will have the power to keep men in college even after they have attained the draft age, if it is deemed advisable.

State directors have been appointed to spread the information regarding the Students Army Training Corps and to encourage enlistment by urging boys to go to college who are inclined to go into some branch of government service. They will have the direction of the colleges in their respective states so far as the campaign for enlistment is concerned. Students under 18 years of age cannot legally enlist, but they may enroll and receive military training until they reach the age at which the law permits them to enlist.

The Students Army Training Corps will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department. Competent officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed to the various institutions to carry on the work of military instruction. To supplement them there will be available the picked students who are receiving intensive training this summer at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Presidio, Cal.

PREMIER WELCOMES BRITISH PREACHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was the principal speaker at a dinner given in the Strangers' Dining Room at the House of Commons by Sir Joseph Compton Rickett and Sir Albert Spicer to Congregationalist members of Parliament and other Presbyterian and Free Church guests in honor of Dr. Jowett, the new pastor of Westminster Chapel.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke of Dr. Jowett as being one of the great preachers of the English-speaking world. It was idle to make predictions with regard to the war, but personally, Mr. Lloyd George said he had always felt confident, and he was more confident today than he had ever been. He was confident for reasons which it would not be relevant for him to enter upon then. But one of the best and latest reasons was the impression made upon him by the Americans he had seen in France. They were superb both in material and in training, and in the way in which they had borne themselves under very trying conditions in the battles which they had fought. He found a very great spirit of confidence, which had been, he would not say engendered, but strengthened, through the conviction which had been borne in upon every one who came in contact with them, that they were an accession of strength, even beyond the computation of the most sanguine, to the cause of the Allies in France.

Speaking of the future, Mr. Lloyd George said that the war had upset everything in a way unprecedented in the history of any war. When the war was over the falling back into normal conditions would be another disturbance. But what specially concerned them in that gathering was the extent of the moral and spiritual disturbance which would be caused by the war. All the future of Britain depended upon that factor. There were two alternatives. One was that the war would have sobered the millions who had passed through its fires whether in France or at home; that their vision would have been deepened, their outlook elevated, and their purpose rendered clearer, firmer, and more exalted. That was one view, but there was another alternative and another view. They had millions who had, some for months and some for years, experienced discomfit, and who had determined, when it was over, to have a good time. That was a very misguided attitude for a nation to take; for which it required great guidance and control, and, above all, great appeal. They would understand, therefore, why those who were specially interested in the future of the country were glad to

have Dr. Jowett back. They knew especially in their part of the world, what great preaching could do for a nation. He did not believe there was any country in the world that owed so much to great preaching, and there had never been a time in the history of Britain when its future would depend so much upon the strength, the penetrating power, and the influence of the spiritual appeal that would be made to its multitudes, and they felt that in getting Dr. Jowett over there they were rendering a great national service. That was why they had taken such special trouble to get him there.

Dr. Jowett in his reply spoke of the wider outlook and the new conditions of racial fellowship that had been revealed to him during his sojourn in America. Referring to the entry of America into the war, he said he thought there were many reasons why America had not come in earlier. He was not perfectly sure that his friends at that side of the water understood the amazing complexity and the almost bewildering cosmopolitanism of the population with which President Wilson had to deal.

AIRPLANE SPRUCE PRODUCT TO DOUBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORLTAND, Ore.—Production monthly of 30,000,000 feet of airplane spruce in the Pacific Northwest is in sight. The July production was 15,000,000 feet, a record up to this time. Col. Brice P. Disque, director of the Spruce Production Bureau, has announced his confident hope that the doubling of this monthly output is about to be achieved soon.

Upon the occasion of his recent visit to Portland, John D. Ryan, director of airplane production in the United States, took occasion in an address to soldiers engaged in spruce production, to compliment them and Colonel Disque as their commander in highest terms for the results so far achieved. "And I am glad to say to you as I am about to depart," said Mr. Ryan, "that the production of 30,000,000 feet of spruce monthly will be made."

Maj.-Gen. William Kenly, who accompanied Mr. Ryan here, spoke enthusiastically of the results attained by Colonel Disque and the methods followed in speeding up spruce production. General Kenly accompanied the party in his capacity as director of aircraft service. "The spirit with which the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen has been organized and with which it carries on its work is magnificent," he said, "and so are the results."

The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was organized among the men engaged in spruce production to combat the I. W. W. and similar movements in logging camps and sawmills. Practically all of the men engaged in the work are members.

WATER PROVIDED FOR 50,000 HORSES

BOSTON, Mass.—In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, issued by President Francis H. Rowley, it is announced that nearly 50,000 horses have received free drinks at the water stations maintained by the society at T Wharf, Post Office Square and Copley Square. On Monday, Aug. 5, over 1500 horses were watered from the station at T Wharf. In addition, the society's traveling water cart covers a regular route through the down-town districts each week-day, dispensing water freely in sections where it is not otherwise obtainable for truck horses. An average of 200 horses per day are watered in the state collection.

BRACKEN ROOTS MAY BE USED FOR FODDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The National Food Journal, in an article dealing with investigations being carried out by Prof. James Hendrick to determine the possible utilization of bracken, says:

A few inches below the surface of the ground the bracken forms an underground creeping stem of rhizome, which is popularly known as the bracken root. In well-stocked bracken land there is a very large crop of such rhizomes, branching rods about the thickness of a finger and many feet in length. In these the bracken lays up

a store of food, which it draws upon to support growth in the spring. The rhizome is in its richest state in winter, when the fronds have died down.

In spring its food stores become somewhat depleted when growth starts, but there is always a considerable store of starch and other food materials. Experiments made in Scotland on measured pieces of ground have shown a crop varying from 11 tons per acre to over 60 tons per acre. Where the 11-ton crop was obtained the land was not very thickly stocked with bracken, and the rhizomes were washed free from earth before being weighed. The crop of over 60 tons was obtained on land very thickly stocked, and the rhizomes were not washed. They contained about 25 per cent of earth and dirt, so that the crop of clean rhizomes amounted to over 45 tons per acre.

An analysis of rhizomes from the average of six samples collected in different parts of Scotland between the beginning of April and the beginning of June is as follows:

AVERAGE ANALYSIS (Six Samples)	
	Per Cent
Moisture	77.2
Oil	.2
Albuminoids	2.4
Soluble carbohydrates	12.8
Fiber	5.4
Ash	2.0

100.0

The samples gathered at the beginning of April before growth had begun were better than the average. They contained only 75 per cent of moisture and about 15 per cent of soluble carbohydrates. On the other hand, those collected at the beginning of June, when a considerable growth of frond had already taken place, contained nearly 80 per cent of moisture, while the soluble carbohydrates had diminished to about 11 per cent. The soluble carbohydrates consist largely of starch, though other substances are present.

A number of experiments have been made with pigs, and it has been found that they will eat the rhizomes readily, except in cases where they have been receiving a rich diet of concentrated foods. It has also been found that, where pigs are turned out unringed on bracken land, they root up the rhizomes for themselves and eat them eagerly. In the past efforts have been made to eradicate bracken by cutting or otherwise destroying the fronds. If pigs can be fed on bracken land a double purpose will be served. Food will be provided for the pigs in the rhizomes of the bracken, and the land will be cleared. On the other hand, it is only in exceptional circumstances that it will pay to dig up bracken rhizomes in order to feed stock. As a rule, bracken land is hilly and stony or full of the roots of trees.

The result of this study, Dr. Selkirk says, will form part of a report on the geology of Florida which is to be issued when the data have been brought together. To describe and map the formations which make up the surface of the earth is not a simple matter, and, in addition to the well samples, data are gathered for this purpose from many other sources.

In the report now being prepared an effort is being made to bring together all available data in regard to the structure of underlying formations. This information is necessary in order to answer the question whether we have any areas which are promising as locations for test wells in the search for petroleum deposits. The well records are important also in connection with all questions relating to the geology of the State. The well samples on which the study is based will be permanently preserved in the state collection.

"SING-SONG" PROVES POPULAR Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The community "sing-song" recently held in Dallas in connection with the weekly municipal band concert proved so popular and will be held each week in connection with the band concerts.

Dallas employs a municipal band and during the summer season programs are rendered nightly at one of the city public parks. There are seven parks equipped with bandstands and seats for those attending such concerts, which gives each section of the city one band concert each week. The "sing-song" will be extended to all the parks, giving each community a weekly "sing-song."

TRAINING FOR WOODS COOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me.—The Great Northern Paper Company, which has scores of camps and employs thousands of men in the Maine woods to cut its lumber, finds the feeding problem so important and the proper training of woods cooks so necessary under the new food regulations that a training school is to be opened in this city. The company has taken over a 40-room brick hotel here for its uses. Cooks will be sent here and given a thorough course of instruction of standardized rationing.

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GEOLOGICAL DATA FOR FLORIDA READY

State Geologist Expects Records to Furnish Important New Information Regarding Formations Beneath the Surface

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida State Geological Survey has added much in recent years to the knowledge of what lies beneath the earth's surface in Florida. Especially are the minerals of the earth sought for, and Dr. E. H. Sellards, state geologist, says that approximately \$100,000 are being used annually by cities and communities in Florida in drilling wells.

The greater part of this drilling is for water, although some of the wells are test wells for oil and gas or for minerals.

From the wells drilled in recent years there has been secured by the State Geological Survey a number of exceptionally good sets of samples of drillings. Some of these wells recently drilled have gone deeper into the earth than any wells previously drilled in this State. The state survey collection now includes more than a thousand samples of drillings from deep wells. One well from which the survey has a full set of drillings, reached the depth of 3000 feet—more than half a mile. This is the greatest depth reached by any well in the State. Another well of which samples have been preserved is over 2100 feet deep. Several wells in different parts of the State exceed 1000 feet in depth.

The State Geologist says that he expects the records from these samples to furnish some very important new information in regard to the structure of the formations lying beneath the surface in Florida. For the study of these samples the survey has secured the services of Dr. J. A. Cushman, a specialist in this line of work. The fossils which are contained in the samples are mostly small shells of the class known as foraminifera or forams. They are very characteristic little fossils, and by examining them closely, it is possible for the geologist to tell what formations the drill has passed through or is passing through.

The result of this study, Dr. Selkirk says, will form part of a report on the geology of Florida which is to be issued when the data have been brought together. To describe and map the formations which make up the surface of the earth is not a simple matter, and was such a decided success that the "sing-song" has been made a weekly event in the city in connection with the band concerts.

Dallas employs a municipal band and during the summer season programs are rendered nightly at one of the city public parks. There are seven parks equipped with bandstands and seats for those attending such concerts, which gives each section of the city one band concert each week. The "sing-song" will be extended to all the parks, giving each community a weekly "sing-song."

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Canning With Honey

"Honey is said to act as a preservative, so that its use in canning fruits should be advantageous. However, it is as necessary to have the jars tightly sealed for keeping as in any other kind of fruit canning," says Mrs. A. Louise Andrea, a teacher and lecturer on home economics, in a small book entitled "Home Canning, Drying and Preserving," which she has just issued for the benefit of those housewives who would can as many fruits, vegetables, etc., as possible for the winter table. Speaking of using honey, instead of sugar, as a sweetening agent, she writes that she diluted it with cold water, using it, as a rule, in the proportion of half honey and half water, although with very juicy fruits she prefers $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of honey or sometimes even $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups to 1 cup of cold water or fruit juice. The following directions for canning with honey, which Mrs. Andrea includes in her book, may be interesting to those with fruit to can, and especially to those who keep bees and have plenty of honey to use instead of sugar.

"Honeyed Egg Plums—1 cup cold water, 1 cup extracted honey. Ripe, white plums.

"Wash plums in cold water; dry with a towel. Prick each one 4 or 5 times with a needle. Have boiling hot honey syrup, made from honey and cold water, boiled together 5 minutes. Place a layer of plums in the boiling syrup and let them boil gently 4 or 5 minutes. Remove plums and pack them into hot, sterilized jars; add honey syrup to fill, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water 15 minutes for pint-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks.

"White Grapes in Honey—Two cups extracted honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water. White grapes. Remove grapes from stem, wipe dry and pack into hot, sterilized jars. Make a syrup by boiling honey and water for five minutes and (after removing scum) fill jars to overflowing. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water 12 minutes for pint-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks.

"Picked Huckleberries—Two boxes huckleberries, 1 pound extracted honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar. Boil honey and vinegar for 10 minutes, removing all scum as it rises. Wash and drain berries and blanch in boiling water for 1 minute; then cold-dip and pack into hot, sterilized jars. Fill with boiling syrup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water 15 minutes for quart-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks."

"Peaches in Honey—Scald, cold-dip, skin and slice peaches. Pack into hot, sterilized jars; fill with boiling hot honey syrup—proportions as given in preceding recipe for Honeyed Egg Plums. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 15 minutes. Seal, and test for leaks."

"Pears in Honey—Wash firm Bartlett pears in cold water; pare, cut into quarters, and core. Lay in slightly salt water to prevent tarnishing. Make honey syrup as directed for Honeyed Egg Plums. Place pears in wire basket and blanch for $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in boiling water; then cold-dip and drain. Pack into hot, sterilized jars; fill with boiling honey syrup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water 20 minutes for quart-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks."

"Pineapples in Honey—Slice, pare, remove eyes and cores, and cut into small pieces. Place pineapple in enameled saucepan, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of cold water and let this boil gently for 15 minutes. Measure liquid and add equal quantity of extracted honey; let boil for 5 minutes. Pack cooked pineapple into hot sterilized jars; fill with boiling honey syrup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 10 minutes. Seal and test for leaks."

"Pineapples and Pears in Honey—One pineapple, peeled. Slice and cut into pieces, rejecting core. Measure, and take twice the quantity of firm



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Shantung Dress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The main part of this dress is made of figured shantung, the background being mole gray printed with a design of Chinese blue.

Straight down the back and front hangs a panel of plain Chinese blue shantung, while encircling the waist is a black satin sash lined with blue,

which is loosely draped and tied in the newest way for a sash—namely, into one loop and one end, which is fringed.

The hat is one of the new "bonnet" shapes, with the brim cut short at the back; it is made of mole gray silk canvas, with a wide black satin band, the under brim being faced with blue.

The room is charming in its freedom from any attack at ornamentation, yet it lacks nothing whatever to make it attractive and homelike.

The Hostess House

It was a rather low, white house, with green shutters and quaint little eaves branching out here and there, low ones with windows that reached almost to the eaves and were bordered, at the lower edge, by the tall grasses that grew undisturbed about them. All across the front was a broad, screened-in veranda and, outside of that, neat, gayly blooming flower beds bordered by a narrow brick walk. Somehow, even in the midst of that severely plain military camp, it looked as though, like Topsy, it had just "grown."

Within, the furnishings were quite in keeping with the air of simple comfort which the exterior of the rambling building exhaled. In the center of one long wall rose a tall brick fireplace and, on either side of it, were settles where one might enjoy the cheery blaze on a chilly evening. The many chairs scattered about were of wicker, big, roomy, comfortable, many of them of the high-backed variety against which one might lean one's head. Little wicker tables, magazine-covered, were also scattered about conveniently, and, between the windows with their dainty gray-blue side curtains, were tall, open cases full of books.

A piano, with a goodly supply of up-to-date sheet music, cut off one corner and the player was shielded from too

strong a light by a tall screen, covered with a rosy red fabric.

Near the end windows were a set of double writing desks, placed back to back for economy of space and fitted with rosy red blotters and other accessories, including plenty of stationery.

The soft blue of the curtains and the rosy hue of screen and desk blotters formed attractive spots of color against the creamy walls and light grayish wood-work.

And the comfortable chair cushions, some of plain blue to match the curtains, others of a misty, flowing fabric, added still more attractiveness to the big room. Then there were flowers—flowers everywhere, it seemed; generous bunches of sweet peas appeared on the low tables, tall, slender jars of stock or gilliflowers on the window sills and big jars of other lovely things wherever they could be enjoyed, yet not be in the way.

So this, meditated the visitor, as she gazed about, is a "hostess house," one of those outgrowths of the war of which one hears so much these days.

Certainly there was all the atmosphere of home about it, an air of comfort and interest in its inmates.

The men in khaki who sat about reading, playing and singing at the piano, or talking with mother or sister or friends from home, all had an air of being at home, of being made comfortable and happy.

At an informal, but busy-looking desk, with a telephone at her elbow, sat a kindly faced woman who, as presiding genius, answered questions, helped friend meet friend, and untangled and solved all sorts of problems.

At one end, with a well-screened porch of its own, was the dining room, and here the men could entertain their friends at lunch or dinner and also in between meals,

In beautifying the home, as in selecting one's wardrobe, there is no surer means of obtaining a satisfactory result than by making a real study of general style and lines before choosing fittings. Then, considering these points carefully, one should select accessories which will tend to accentuate whatever is distinctive. An effect which may be charming in one home, may, of course, be almost grotesque if placed in another built on different ideas, yet many do not sufficiently appreciate this fact. It will certainly be worth while to give your home enough consideration to discover its best points, before decorating or refurnishing to any extent.

An old-fashioned farmhouse in Pennsylvania, built in the early Nineteenth Century, of the rough sandstone so abundant in this State, has been most charmingly remodeled, because the owner appreciated its style sufficiently faithfully to adhere to it in making changes; and thus has preserved its original quaintness. The dining room is, perhaps, the best example in this particular house of what can be done by a lover of harmonious effects, at a moderate expenditure.

The room is almost square, built a step lower than the adjoining living room

through, these chains are fastened to the beam so that, when completed, they hang from three sockets in the ceiling; the beam is about two feet from the ceiling, and the chains continue on down to a distance above the table to suit the individual constructor. The barrel hoops are bent with the two ends flat to hold the candle supports and the middle portion arched to meet the last loop of the chain which holds it. Glass disks, placed to catch the dripping wax, may be purchased at a small cost and complete the chandelier. If this is carefully constructed, it will be found to be a most effective addition to the dining room. The candles may be supplanted by electric bulbs, in the shape of candles, if desired.

A Farmhouse Dining Room

Pectin for Fruits That Have Little

Pectin, so the housekeepers who make jelly say, is that constituent of the fruit that causes the jelly to "set," to become firm and solid. Some fruits, however, lack a sufficient quantity of this ingredient or component part to be successfully transformed into jelly. However, they need not be discarded for this reason, for it is easily possible to supply them with sufficient pectin from other sources.

A method of accomplishing this has been explained by the United States Bureau of Chemistry, it having been discovered that nothing so suited to the room could be obtained in the shop at a moderate cost. The sconces were made of three 19-inch strips, two shorter ones which are measured after the frame is constructed, and four common trunk irons which may be purchased at any hardware store. To make them, lay the 19-inch strips side by side on a flat surface, allowing one-half inch between them, and placing the middle strip so as to permit it to extend three inches beyond the two outside pieces. The trunk irons, when purchased, are bent to fit the sides of the trunk; two of these should be hammered out flat and the other two left as they are for a support to the shelf, which will later be attached to the frame. If they are light in color, they might be painted a dull black to harmonize with the dark strips. The two flat irons are then placed horizontally across the three strips, one inch from the top and bottom of the middle piece, so that the irons overlap the two outside strips evenly; and they are then fastened with three tacks on the ends of the irons, with one in the center of the middle piece. The shelf is made of the two shorter strips, fastened together and supported against the frame by the bent irons. The width of the frame is regarded as the length to be measured in cutting the shorter strips, since they are placed across the frame just below where the second iron fastens the three strips together. A simple candle holder of black iron is just the thing to place on the bracket which makes a most attractive sconce for the panel. The chandelier is made of an oak beam, five feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width and thickness; three common $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron chains of the desired length, painted a dull black, and three half-hoops of barrels about one inch wide also a dull black. The beam has three holes bored through it at points equidistant; being large enough to permit the chains to pass

All Sugars Restricted

Since requesting the American public to confine the consumption of sugar in the home to two pounds a person a month, the United States Food Administration has been frequently asked what sort of sugar is included by this two-pound regulation, says a government bulletin.

All cane and beet sugars are included—granulated sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar and all refined grades. Moreover, this two-pound restriction includes all raw sugars, brown sugars and refiners' soft sugars. At the present time, maple sugars are not included.

Pointers on Potatoes

"Why not learn to boil and bake potatoes well?" asks the United States Food Administration. "Will the do's and don'ts help? Just try them and see."

BOILED POTATO DO'S

Do select potatoes of uniform size. Do wash and scrub them thoroughly. Do boil in the skin, unless potatoes are old and strong in taste.

Do soak the potato in cold water for several hours before cooking, if it is old and shrunk.

Do remove the thinnest possible layer of skin, if the potato is to be pared, and drop it into cold water.

Do cook in boiling salted water until tender.

Do drain thoroughly and pare immediately.

Do see that all steam is driven off by shaking over the fire, if necessary, so that the potato is dry and mealy.

BAKED POTATO DON'TS

Don't have your oven too hot. Don't have different sized potatoes. Don't select potatoes that are too big.

Don't put them into your oven dripping with cold water.

Don't delay in getting them into your oven—they will not hurry when the time is short.

Don't fail to allow from 45 minutes to an hour for a medium-sized (6 ounce) potato.



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Second Floor. Fulton and Bond Streets.



BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REAL VALUE OF LIBERTY BONDS

Recent Decline in Quotations Indicate That These High-Class Securities Are Not Fully Appreciated by Public Generally

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prevailing quotations for 4 per cent and 4½ per cent Liberty bonds indicate lack of appreciation on the part of holders regarding their intrinsic values. "Inability to carry the bonds" is an excuse that seems hardly tenable now, three months since the third Liberty Loan was floated. Time works in favor of Liberty bonds, since the value and merit of the investment grow more obvious.

The recent slump in these bonds may be due in the first place to a misapprehension on the part of certain small investors regarding the tax exemption feature. It has been common to afford first Liberty Loan bonds, the 3½, a preferential value on the score of tax exemption far above 4s and 4½s. Yet a great many small investors in the latter do not seem to realize their securities, for the most part, possess the same merit. They are fully as free from the normal income tax, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, as the 3½ per cent bonds. And they are also free of surtax or excess profits tax, now or hereafter imposed, up to the aggregate holding of \$5,000.

This exemption from taxation lets out a very large element of the people; for there are relatively few whose incomes are involved in consideration of surtaxes and excess profits. Yet most liquidation in Liberty bonds comes from the small investors.

That it is not always a desire to liquidate on account of "inability to carry the bonds" is evident from the fact that some small holders have been selling their 4s and 4½s to buy the 3½s, for their complete tax exemption quality. Such persons are displaying a woeful ignorance in regard to Liberty bond statistics.

But more to be deplored is the general lack of appreciation of the ultimate value of the Liberty bond, no matter of what description. All economies of war finance point to government bonds as the soundest and most far-sighted investment a person can make during these times. This is more than ever applicable to obligations of the United States Government. Persons should realize that by investing in government bonds now they are buying with cheap money a call on dear money in the future.

A dollar invested today will be worth, perhaps, \$2 in purchasing power after the war. These are times of inflation, when prices are high. If we exercise economy in personal expenditure, and lend savings thereby created to the government, it will be repaid when those savings will be able to purchase perhaps twice as much as now.

There is an inclination to look with astonishment at the vast borrowings of the government made necessary by the war, and there is a feeling, involuntary perhaps, that an exacting demand is being made upon everybody. Persons are being called upon to forgo any unnecessary expenditures, whether private or public, so the government may have money. But it is little realized that these great government war issues present the compensating benefit to the business man. In case of United States bonds, investors have an unusual opportunity. After the war 4½ per cent interest, on a gilt-edge security, will look relatively big, and redeemed capital will also have an enhanced purchasing value.

No doubt these factors will be duly appreciated in time and Liberty bonds will ultimately find their proper market level. In the meantime, however, market quotations are reflecting a temporary condition, and it devolves upon the Treasury to remedy it by introduction of special influences. Pending new tax legislation, carrying a much higher normal income tax, will be one factor which will be brought to bear, to attract purchasers to Liberty bonds. This will bring home to many small investors the value of even the 4s and 4½s. The proposal to include income from municipal issues as subject to federal taxation is another factor. There are about \$500,000,000 of state bonds outstanding, and about \$2,500,000,000 of municipals, cities of over 30,000 population. Naturally these securities would be unfavorably affected by such decision of the federal government, but no one can deny that Liberty bond holders must have first consideration, and everything should be done to facilitate financing of the war.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

1918 Increase

First week August ... \$1,236,343 \$25,422

From July 1 ... 38,848,429 2,357,170

MIDVALE STEEL'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cash holdings of the Midvale Steel Company are in excess of \$20,000,000. Midvale has a working capital of nearly \$80,000,000, against its capitalization of \$100,000,000. Midvale practically does not owe a dollar. Earnings are establishing new high records and the current year it is expected that Cambria Steel will have paid for itself out of earnings.

NICKEL ORE IN ALASKA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nickel ore has been discovered in three localities in Alaska according to the United States Geological Survey. Deposits on Chicago Island, near Copper River, and on Knight Island, Prince William Sound, are being prospected.

NEW YORK STOCKS

SHOE SITUATION IS UNSETLED

Spring Business of Buyers Difficult to Place on Account of Uncertainties of Leather Market and Unstable Labor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Leading shoe manufacturers in New England say that there is no change in the footwear situation. The supposed early repetition of the mid-year visit of the buyers is in evidence already, a few of the prominent houses being in the market now, and many more have signified their intention of coming at an early date.

This unusual procedure shows how difficult it is to place orders for spring business, and how few there must be who have such matters satisfactorily arranged. As far as factory conditions are concerned, manufacturers are not better prepared to accept contracts for future delivery now than they were in July. A few houses, heavily financed, have placed orders at the best obtainable terms, but most of the buyers are still anxious to get something definite and reliable before they proceed to reach out for spring business.

Furthermore, there is as little confidence in the leather market as there is in the labor market; stability is lacking in both. Consequently, shoe manufacturers are between two elements, one openly grasping in its nature, and the other no longer a free agent but subject to the changes incident to war times.

At present there seems to be no valid reason why manufacturers should relax in the stand they have taken to conduct their affairs cautiously, irrespective of the loss or inconvenience of their clientele, in fact the whole situation is so uncertain that manufacturers are protecting themselves.

Striking cutters are gradually returning to work, but as it is not a concerted action the factories are still far from a normal output. The prospects of a complete reconciliation are encouraging and, if nothing further develops of a like character, this temporary shutdown will have little effect.

A day's prices are settled facts, but a shrewd buyer tries to discern their weakness or their strength. All buyers operate in futures; therefore, he is in a sense a speculator. The nature of his business makes him such. Predictions are more or less futile, but a study of the situation as concerning footwear, from hides to the finished product, leads to the conclusion that although prices are far beyond figures once set in the trade, there is no prospect of their receding this year at least. Furthermore, because the same causes which forced prices where they are today not only continue but are intensified, the trend should still be upward.

It may be possible for the government to standardize shoe prices, but the tanners dictate terms, and the factory crew fix the wages. If labor demands are refused, the help walks out regardless of all contracts bearing their signatures. With such conditions liable to be thrust upon the shoe manufacturers whose business requires the selling before the making of shoes, the manufacturers get an uncertain quantity for their investment.

Some business has been going on in the packer hide market in hides of the next quarter's pull-off. About 200,000 were reported in one week's sales and at prices up to government maximum. This sounds well, but it was only a small portion of what the tanners wanted. There was no superabundance of hides, but buyers felt that a more equitable distribution should have been made than was the case.

The four tanning packers helped themselves first, and when the waiting buyers arrived there was little left but a meager supply of desirables in comparison with the demand.

The customary course of these tanning packers to release quantities beyond their requirements is known, but outside tanners cannot run their business on any such basis, and they are much inclined to go higher up and inform officials that army leather will be a conspicuous absentee unless a way for obtaining the proper quality of hides is opened up.

From reliable sources it is learned that the demand is great enough to absorb the entire supply of the next three months, largely attributable to the present and coming army orders. South America has plenty, but the present prospects of transporting them to the Boston market are too doubtful for tanners to look upon such stocks as a relieving agency during the period in which hides are needed.

The immediate future, therefore, is positively discouraging to tanners having contracts for war leather. The situation shows that heavy stores and native cows are in such short supply that some tanners will run entirely out of them before the end of this quarter, unless the allotments are regulated in a fair and business-like way.

The domestic demand for leather is light, although shoe manufacturers are very busy. It is generally conceded, however, that only a minor portion has a surplus of leather in hand or contracted for. The local call for sole leather is moderate. Overweight hemlock is well sold up, and mediums still appear in all back orders. Prices are held close to last quotations. Union backs are moving slowly, the strike in Brockton, Mass., and Haverhill, Mass., being particularly unfavorable to the business. However, stocks are not accumulating and prices show no drooping trend.

Outside of army leather, the demand for oak backs, bends or offal is not active. The supply is only nominal, and with the belief that another large army shoe order is coming, dealers are not allowing the inactive domestic buyers to disturb them any. Prices of heavy and medium weights are held firmly.

Boston upper leather dealers report little or no improvement in actual business, nor hardly expect any from the civilian shoemakers during so much labor disturbance. Calfskin tanners are busy with old orders, but daily sales are of little account. Prices hold well, colored leathers being strong at 70 to 75, and first quality black skins are quoted at 65 cents. Firmness in a dull market shows what may occur if buyers could see a tranquil future for a while.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada's foreign trade for the first three months of the fiscal year—April to June, was \$515,718,816, compared with \$631,620,229 for the corresponding period of 1917.

Bituminous coal production in the United States last week aggregated 12,422,000 net tons, a decrease of 396,000 tons from the previous week, due to a few houses, heavily financed, to car shortage.

From 1733 to June 30, 1918, United States mints manufactured 3,633,000 one-cent coins while the number issued in the last six years was roughly 1,000,000,000.

Lewis B. Franklin, national director of the Government War Loan Association, said that of every \$1 earned in the United States this year, \$2.50 will be needed by the government to pay its war bill.

The Manitoban loan of \$1,000,000 gold was quickly taken by Canadian investors. The next Canadian victory loan, to be floated in the fall, is expected to be around \$400,000,000, probably at 5½ per cent, tax exempt.

Net earnings of the 12 federal reserve banks in six months to July 1 totaled \$20,698,000, or at the yearly rate of 56 per cent on paid-in capital of \$74,000,000, compared with the yearly rate of 19.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 1917.

The decline in this stock as well as in the leather market as there is in the labor market; stability is lacking in both. Consequently, shoe manufacturers are between two elements, one openly grasping in its nature, and the other no longer a free agent but subject to the changes incident to war times.

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Y. M. C. A. WORK IN SOUTHERN CAMPS

Changes to Affect Fifty Military Units Announced by Secretary of War Work Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Following a conference of prominent Y. M. C. A. welfare workers in the Southeastern Division, U. S. A., S. A. Ackley, executive secretary of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for the Southeast, has issued a statement announcing changes which will affect 40 military units now being served by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in this section. This announcement relates to a division of field and staff workers, and shows the magnitude of the work of the association in the military cantonments and technical schools and universities of the government in this division.

The military units of the section have been divided into two districts called "A" and "B" for the more systematic administration of the work. "A" district, Mr. Ackley said, would be directed by E. W. Leslie, formerly general secretary at Camp Wadsworth, under the supervision of R. H. King, associate secretary for the Southeast. District "B" will be directed by C. W. Bush, formerly general secretary at Camp Wheeler, who will work under the direction of B. G. Alexander.

Section A includes the following places: Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ft. Dade, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Arcadia, Fla.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Fla.; Screen, Savannah; Souther Field, Americus; University of Georgia, Athens; Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Charleston Navy Yard, South Carolina; Ft. Ft. Moultrie, S. C. and Ft. Crarswell, S. C.

Section B, to be presided over by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Bush, includes these places: Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Tuskegee, Ala.; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Camp Wheeler, Macon; Georgia Tech, Atlanta; Ft. McPherson, Atlanta; Columbus; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Mississippi A & M., Starkville, Miss.; Payne Field, West Point, Miss.; Gulfport, Miss.; Asheville, N. C.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Pizgah Forest, N. C.; Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.; Tennessee Normal College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Tennessee Polytechnic, Cookeville, Tenn.

This division of field and staff relationship bears directly upon the supervision of Y. M. C. A. camp activities, but will be of important bearing upon the financial drive which will follow soon after the fourth Liberty Loan.

IN THE LIBRARIES

In one of the little stone vaulted rooms on the ground floor of the Boston Public Library, and under the necessity of providing its own cheer, so far as light and color are concerned, the food exhibit placed by the Women's Municipal League at the request of the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts, has held on its steady way for many months, improving by experience and recommendation from without, and shedding its rays of enlightenment far and near. For the unpretentious guest book kept at the desk contains names of visitors from all parts of the United States and some from other countries, and it would be safe to say that few of these can have gone away without a better knowledge of what the food campaign is, and an increased sense of individual responsibility. "Do not ask what the Food Administration is doing. But—What am I doing?" admonishes the first placard naturally to catch the eye of the incomer.

The exhibit strikes what seems to be a happy medium between so large a number of items as to be bewildering or tiresome, and so few as to minimize to the glance the importance of its aim. It is so arranged as to be not only attractive in its gray surroundings, but to set forth clearly each point which the United States Food Administration wishes emphasized. On the whole, in fact almost entirely, it has been an intelligent, information-seeking class of people who have examined the exhibit, asked questions, and gone away only in many cases to come and come again. Children have been interested listeners to the explanations given by the lady in charge, and have carried home leaflets for their mothers' use. Housewives in a long procession have taken away recipes, tested them, reported or brought in results, sometimes to actual enrichment of the exhibit. Business men have given it their attention; in some cases where a wife has not been interested, the husband has come in to get the wherewithal to wake her up. The leaflets for distribution comprise those of the U. S. Food Administration, of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration, the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service, as well as those of the Women's Municipal League, and general literature on the main subject sought to be elucidated. All are of the plainest practical character, breathing a genuine go-thou-do-likewise inspiration. The letter written some months ago by Prof. T. N. Carter of Harvard to the New York Evening Post, and reprinted for library exhibition, in which he warns against the spending of money for non-essentials, and the advertising of such things for sale, as one of the most subtle ways of disloyalty, tending to lessen the number of men available for the essential industries, is noticed by men visitors and has apparently produced, in some instances, an arrest of thought.

"I am not a believer in mob violence," the letter concludes, "but if there is anyone who deserves to be mobbed, it is not these poor simpletons who make ineffective speeches against working in the war industries, though they are bad enough: it is rather those respectable people, some of them in positions of high authority, who still persist in advising people that they must continue spending their money freely for things which they do not need, in order that business may not be disarranged."

Worthy of mention as one of the possibilities for any library, is the picture poster, evidently of domestic manufacture, which says, "Keep the Home Garden Growing." The pictures portraying the various stages of the garden's growth, cut from The Home Beautiful, are as well arranged on the nearly square board as their relative sizes will permit, and on the dark main margin surrounding, cut-out pictures of vegetables as beautiful as flowers are applied with due regard to composition.

Altogether, modest as the exhibition might at first appear, it is full of seed corn free for the taking which will bear fruit in smaller places where, perhaps, the library would need to work alone. A goodly number of other libraries in Massachusetts have taken it for a model after which to fashion one in their towns, and many photographs of separate items have been sent by Miss Edith Guerrier, head of the food conservation work in libraries, to distant parts of the country as illustrations for talks.

Food exhibits have long since proved their value wherever they have been conscientiously tried, whether designed and sustained by the librarians alone or, as in this case, hospitalily housed and sanctioned.

It is rumored that there are communities that take no interest in the food conservation campaign. While this is hard to believe, with the government calling upon every citizen not only to deny himself a little, but actually to urge the work, such a condition, where it exists, offers a golden opportunity to the library, instead of an excuse for doing nothing. A little wise enthusiasm and study of government publications will disclose methods by which the community can be educated and roused to its plain duty. The study of such local products as are recommended for use will afford an immediate point of contact with producers; and there are the plans for poster, bulletin, table and window display abundantly reported from other libraries to serve as guides. The principal thing is to be doing something, however tentative and slight, and so to shed the odium of uselessness, which in this connection must eventually mean that the library has sold its birthright. As a patriotic institution even such a little mountain library as the writer remembers to have visited once, tucked into a room of the tiny town hall of a mountain center, where the farming folk came once a week to the general store and the blacksmith's, and to exchange their books, could do a great deal by presenting displays that half-day which would inform and stimulate to patriotic action in all the far-lying borders of the community.

PEOPLE WARNED TO USE ENGLISH

Posters Throughout Nebraska Say Use of Any Other Language Will Not Be Permitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—In many public places in Nebraska posters are being placed bearing the command: "If you are an American speak the language of your country." Attached are words to people that the use of any other language than the English will not be permitted.

This action is being taken in conformity with an order from the State Council of Defense directing that the English language only may be used in all of the schools, private and public, and the only one to be used in conversation in public places, in business houses, on trains and over telephones and in other public communication. All sermons and public speeches must be exclusively in English except that in giving religious instruction where there are old persons who cannot understand English special instruction in religion may be given them in their own tongue.

The original order of the council created some confusion, and in a supplemental statement given out the council explains that as applied to religious instruction, it is intended that the Sunday school and all other services, whether the churches be Swedish, German, Danish or Bohemian, shall be conducted in English, excepting that for the old people, the pastor may set any hour, day or place, for giving religious instruction.

The council requires that the main service shall be in English, and those who do not yet understand that tongue are urged to attend in order to familiarize themselves with the language of their country. The council states that if preachers will make their announcements accordingly, "they will thus guarantee the constitutional rights of religious worship, and give due response to the popular demand of our citizens for the exclusive use of the language of our country. This plan in no wise interferes with the religious liberty of anyone."

Several thousand persons gathered in one of the Lincoln parks Sunday, July 21, to attend a celebration held by German-Russians and to emphasize their allegiance to America, but the council refused to permit any speeches to be made in German, and had officers present to arrest any who violated this order.

As applied to the use of the telephone, the council has yielded so far as to announce that it does not presume to deny to anyone unable to converse in English the employment of the telephone, but that it must not be used by anyone who can speak English. The State Railway Commission has refused to ban the use of German over telephone wires, holding that under the constitution it can only control rates and service.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Community Singing

DALLAS NEWS—Caught in the wave of a movement that is sweeping the country from north to south and from east to west, Dallas citizens recently under the direction of Mr. Sam Losh, enjoyed their first "sing-songs," or community song festival. The singing was held at the City Park, and it is estimated that some 15,000 people attended and took part in the singing. Popular airs and patriotic melodies made up the greater part of the program. The value of these community song festivals is not to be underrated. In peace times they do much to cultivate that feeling of neighborliness and sociability that is instinct in the breasts of us all, but that, unfortunately, in the hurry and bustle of city life, is too often glossed over with a surface of self-sufficiency and indifference. But in war times their value to community life is even greater; for in meeting together this way and singing the songs of their country the people unconsciously bolster up and insure that intangible quality of mutual confidence and optimism that we call morale.

SCALPER OF LIBERTY BONDS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Advertisement for help continue to indicate a discrimination against men within the draft ages. "Not subject to draft," "must be draft exempt," "not in draft," and "above draft age," or other phrases to the same effect frequently describe a condition of employment. As far as some classes of work are concerned the employers are not culpable. The work-or-fight order prevents the use of registered men in certain jobs regarded as non-essential and the employer might get into difficulties with the government if he hired drafted men for such work, to say nothing of the cost of replacing the employee with another perhaps before the first had become acquainted with his job. But other employers in essential industries are making the same condition respecting the employees' exemption from service. The drafted man is looking over the advertisements to find the idea that he is an undesirable citizen.

The attitude of the employer is understandable. It costs money, and it takes trouble to hire a new man, and the man within the draft ages, unless he is exempt, is not likely to stay long enough on the job to be worth it. Nevertheless the registered man stands ready to make the greatest sacrifice, and he is justified in expecting willingness on the part of others to make smaller sacrifices. The advertisement indicating openly that drafted men will not be considered, when they are otherwise eligible for the work for which help is sought, is like a slap in the face. If there are good reasons why drafted men cannot be used in any particular job, it

should, at least, be possible to inform them of their disqualification less summarily.

Supply of Wool

CHICAGO JOURNAL—On June 30 of this year, the Department of Agriculture tells us, dealers and manufacturers in the United States had on hand 466,490,000 pounds of wool. On the same date a year ago, they had on hand 585,000,000 pounds. This shrinking of wool stocks 118,000,000 pounds in a single year is a most disquieting phenomenon. The demand for wool is enormously greater than ever before, and the supply is not increasing in proportion. That it is increasing at all is something to be thankful for, no doubt, but the process needs to be hastened by every possible means. The American society which has started out to get "a small bunch of sheep on every farm" has the right idea. The days of vast open ranges are over, at least throughout a major part of the country. But sheep in small flocks are among the best paying stock that any farmer can keep. The chief present obstacle to raising sheep as a part of diversified farming is the old superstition that cattle and sheep cannot be kept together and that the "woolies" are difficult to raise. Get rid of these notions, and the sheep problem will be half solved.

This action is being taken in conformity with an order from the State Council of Defense directing that the English language only may be used in all of the schools, private and public, and the only one to be used in conversation in public places, in business houses, on trains and over telephones and in other public communication. All sermons and public speeches must be exclusively in English excepting that for the old people, the pastor may set any hour, day or place, for giving religious instruction.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

M. LOUIS PIERRARD EXAMINES ETHNOGRAPHICAL REASONS FOR ANNEXATIONS, GIVEN BY GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Louis Pierrard, writing in *L'Homme Libre*, declares that a new illustration of the policy of nationalities according to the Germans, is to be seen in the discovery of all sorts of ethnographic and linguistic reasons for trying to make it appear that the French populations of Bailleul, Lille, and Cassel have been French long enough and that they are aspiring to freedom, autonomy, and independence. "Independence!" M. Louis Pierrard exclaims, adding: "All this is intensely comic. These excellent German doctors," he says, "have found valuable collaborators in the Flemish 'Activists,' Belgian traitors to their country, who are repudiated by the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen. It may be learned," he says, "from the German and Dutch newspapers that the Antwerp Flemish League, an Activist association, in a recent meeting passed a resolution, stating that in consideration of the fact that France took away from the low countries the piece of Flanders situated between the Aa, the Lys, and the southeastern frontier of Belgian Flanders, and that, in spite of severe measures, the people have remained Flemish in thought and speech, this region should belong to the independent Flanders set up by the administrative separation in Belgium. And in consequence of this, these amiable dreamers, whose association ought to be called the Flemish dandies, are asking that the renowned *Council des Flandres* should claim the restitution of French Flanders at the peace conference.

"Moreover, a certain writer in Holland, Van Es by name, has published an article on the German offensive in French Flanders from which it may be learnt that the Germans have taken the forest of Ieper (Nijpels), the villages of Mergem (Merville), and of Stegers (Estaires), while Belle (Bailleul) has been violently bombarded. He says that these translations need cause no surprise, for in the same way, in Belgium, before the war, some bureaucrats made Brain-le-Comte into Igraven-Brakel and Jurbise into Jurbise.

"This excellent writer" M. Louis Pierrard says, "in speaking of the people of Cassel, Bailleul, Dunquerque Hazebrouck writes calmly that: Like all oppressed peoples they have no influence on war or peace. French Flanders is quite innocent of having prepared the war. If the offensive continues there will not be left one stone upon another between the Lys and the sea. In order to save French Flanders, whose destinies are linked to those of France by considerations of high politics, Mr. Van Es demands an armistice on all the front north of Amiens."

The inhabitants of Lille and Dunquerque, and the rest of the French population of the country of Jean Bart, if they read these lucubrations, will hardly, in spite of all their troubles, M. Pierrard thinks, be able to repress a smile. There are, he affirms, no more ardent patriotic French people. Jean Bart only spoke French and Louis XIV had no more royal servant. At the present time Flemish is little spoken except in certain quarters of Dunquerque, Hazebrouck, Bailleul, Bergues, and Cassel, and in a few fishing villages, and country villages such as Zudcoote, Leftrinkonke, Steenvoorde, Roosendaal, and so on. Flemish has no more been suppressed than have Breton or Provencal, but Flemish is losing ground steadily before the French language in conformity with the law that makes dialects that are spoken only in circumscribed districts give ground before the great languages such as English, French and German. In France, Flemish has hardly more than a folk-lore interest, and interesting enough, it is a Walloon dialect that some people speak at Lille-on-Flandre, Ronhaix, and Turcoing, by the side of the French taught in the schools.

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St. James Hat Shop

237 Huntington Avenue
Display of
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LENA C. EARLE

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and all requisites demanded by the business
of the office or in the home may be found at
BARRY, BEALE & CO.,
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CARPET CLEANING

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130 Kemble Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Tel. Rox. 1073WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 Lt. Grange St., Boston
Straw and Panama hats bleached and re-
tricted. Soft, stiff and open hats cleaned
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Boston—Waists, kaiser silk underwear, hosey,
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Buy Your Rubbers at the

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"Where Everybody Shops"

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Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods and Home Needs

"HOUGHTON"

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MEN'S CLOTHING—FURNISHINGS

Every Transaction Bear

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Schenectady Clothing Co.

KUPPENHEIMER AND HICKIE-FREEMAN

GUARANTEED MEN'S CLOTHING

Specialty Hats—Distinctive Furnishings

Children's and Boys' Clothing a Feature

THE WALLACE CO.

EVERYTHING FOR PERSONAL WEAR

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ALWAYS RELIABLE

Walter S. Wood Coal Co.

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Fine Assortment of Writing Paper, Fountain

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FOR CHOICE SPICES, BUTTER

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GO TO PETER JAMES KRUG

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Selling Agency James Van Dyk Co.

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Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy.

MISCELLANEOUS

Make SCALY STUDY interesting and

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Teaches pupil to THINK, CONSTRUCT, and

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LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners

Boston, August 3, 1918.

On the joint petition in writing of the

Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston,

and the New England Power Company for

authority to make the necessary extensions and

rearrangements in the system so that

electricity can be interchanged between said

companies, under the provisions of Chapter 152

of the General Laws.

ORDERED, That a public hearing be given

thereon to said companies and to all other per-

sons interested at the office of the Board of

Gas & Electric Illuminating Company, Post

Building, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston,

on Wednesday, the fourth day of September next,

at 10 A.M., in the hearing room.

And it further appearing that the proposed

line for such interconnection will extend into

or through the towns of Dedham, Newton, West

Wellesley, Weston, Dover, Natick, Sherborn,

Framingham and Southboro, it is

FURTHER ORDERED, That said companies

serve an attested copy of the foregoing order

upon the Mayor and the City Clerk of the City

of Boston, the Commissioner of the Secret

and the Town Clerks of the Towns of Dedham,

Westwood, Weston, Dover, Natick, Sherborn,

Framingham and Southboro, respectively, fourteen

days at least before the date fixed for

hearing, and by causing a copy thereof to be

published in the "Boston Herald" and "Journal",

the "Boston Transcript", the "Boston American",

the "Boston Post", "The Christian Sci-

ence Monitor", "The Evening Transcript", "The

"Natick Bulletin", "The Natick Review", and

the "Framingham News", in each of said pa-

pers once each week for two successive weeks

prior to the date fixed for hearing.

By order of the Board,

R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PUBLISHING AT THE AUTHOR'S EXPENSE

It is not too general a statement to say that if a literary production possesses sufficient merit to warrant its publication at all, some publisher can be found who is willing to accept the entire expense of its manufacture and marketing. To put it another way (unless the work be some treatise on a technical subject, which must be subsidized from some source in order to make its publication financially possible), the fact that no publisher will accept the manuscript at his own risk should be evidence enough that the author ought to give up his expectations of commercial success from that particular product of his thoughts. Mistakes are sometimes made in publishers' offices as in the stockbrokers', but experience in the long run always wins out over lucky flashes in the pan.

No first-class publishing house will consider the publication of a novel except entirely at its own risk. This is an unwritten law, and for a publisher to depart from it would be unethical. It hurts the chances of acceptance for an author to suggest to the publisher his willingness to assume a part or the whole of the risk.

It is a natural impulse for an unknown writer to be so eager to secure the publication of his work that he is ready to accept any terms or to make any sacrifice to accomplish the fact. Authorship is a universal mania, with which goes an extraordinary degree of overconfidence. Recognizing this, the writer should guard himself with special care from his own vanity.

There are a few publishing houses who make a specialty of issuing volumes on any subject at the author's expense. The degree of legitimacy in their transactions depends entirely upon how far they take advantage of the author's cr.ability in leading him to expect the sales to reimburse him for the cost of manufacture plus their fee. Frequently the author is willing to make a financial investment in order to see his literary child in print. For such as these, the class of publishing houses referred to are of service and can earn their fee, but the writer fails to recall a single instance where a volume so published became a real success.

THE LIVES OF FOUR EMINENT VICTORIANS

"Eminent Victorians." By Lytton Strachey. London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d.

In the Romanes lecture which he recently delivered, Mr. Asquith touched upon a whole line of Victorian personages who made their mark either in the sphere of action or imagination, while Mr. Strachey in his study of "Eminent Victorians" has confined his attention to four prominent personalities who, as stated by Mr. Asquith, cannot be said "to have contributed anything to the permanent improvement of the literature, art, or science of their time." Yet they were typical expressions of the thought of their period.

In a preface refreshing beyond the usual run of forewords, Mr. Strachey laments the low position into which the art of biography has fallen in England, which has produced neither Fontaines nor Condorcets, "with their incomparable eloquence, compressing into a few shining pages the manifold existence of men." Those who have the good fortune to read Mr. Strachey's studies will feel that in his deliciously witty and penetrating sketches of four Victorians he has proved himself a follower of the best upholders in France of one of the most difficult branches of the art of writing. One is tempted to wonder at first why out of so many prominent personages of the orthodox and middle-class age, the Victorian, he has selected for the play of his delicate irony and penetrating insight Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold, and General Gordon. The reason is partly divulged in the following sentence: "In the lives of an ecclesiastic, an educational authority, a woman of action, and a man of adventure, I have sought to examine and elucidate certain fragments of the truth which took my fancy and lay to my hand." Religious impulse played a powerful part although in a very different way, in the lives of each of the four. They are characteristic illustrations of what Mr. Asquith described as "the paradoxical incongruity between what might be termed the outward and the inward life of the Victorian age," and in his choice Mr. Strachey confesses that he was guided by motives of art rather than by "desire to construct a system or to prove a theory." He may appear to some to have done scant justice to the highest qualities of the Victorians, yet his irony is not unkindly; it is tempered with a wittiness which enhances the pleasure of reading the volume, in which he has brought into play a searching penetrating into the recesses of human foibles and conventional pinaciles.

Manning is shown, with an exhilarating lightness of touch, as a man whose inward reality was very different from his "fair outward seeming," who was ever waging war with an unceasing temptation to pursue worldly success, ever "pierced by anxious thoughts" as to the correctness of his motives, tormented by doubts, and unwittingly propelled by an ambition which led captive his religious fervor, always restless but withal indomitable in the face of all obstacles.

The Florence Nightingale whom he presents to the reader is something different from the quiet Lady of the Lamp who figures in the popular imagination. She was even more interesting than the lady of popular conception and her path was not unstrewn with difficulties. The profes-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Eminent Victorians." Reproduced by permission

Florence Nightingale

sion which appeared to offer scope for her activities was not in high repute in those days, and to her must be assigned the credit for raising it to a height then undreamt of. Her heroism, as her biographer says, was not of that sort "so dear to . . . the compilers of hagiologies"; she installed order where chaos had reigned "not by gentle sweetness and womanly self-abnegation," but "by strict method, by stern discipline, by rigid attention to detail, by ceaseless labor," and when at the end of her labors she was handed the Order of Merit and "dimly recognized that some compliment was being paid her, 'Too kind,' she murmured; and she was not ironical." Today the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for less meritorious work.

Of Arnold, the provost of Oriel predicted that he would "change the face of education all through the public schools of England," and Mr. Strachey is not sparing of the evils which called aloud for removal. That Arnold should be faced with opposition was to be expected, but the changes which he effected, as his biographer shows, were not quite those which were expected. "Under him, the public school remained, in essentials, a conventional establishment, devoted to the teaching of Greek and Latin grammar," but he altered completely the atmosphere of public school life "by introducing morals and religion into his scheme of education," and paradoxically "the earnest enthusiast, who strove to make his pupils Christian gentlemen and who governed his school according to the principles of the Old Testament, has proved to be the founder of the worship of athletics and the worship of good form." It is not possible to do justice in a brief notice to Mr. Strachey's handling of his subject; the studies must be read in full and they will amply repay the reader. In that of General Gordon, in whose life "religious tendencies . . . become a fixed and dominating factor" and whose services were recognized by the English authorities with "the reward usually reserved for industrious clerks," Mr. Strachey recounts the part played by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington in the Khartoum episode with telling brevity and brilliant incisiveness.

FINANCE AND TRADE UNDER EDWARD III

"Finance and Trade Under Edward III." Edited by George Unwin. Manchester: The University Press. London: Longmans Green & Co. 15s. net.

The editor of this volume, who is Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester, is responsible for three out of the eight sections of the work, the articles upon "Social Evolution in Medieval London," "London Tradesmen and Their Creditors," and "The Estate of Merchants, 1336-1365," while other aspects of the economic situation during the lengthy period covered by the reign of Edward III are surveyed by graduates of the History School of Manchester University.

The Fourteenth Century is a period in English history which is of peculiar interest, owing to the remarkable changes which occurred in the social and economic conditions of the country, as well as in its political development. These conditions, which were profoundly modified by the Hundred Years War, which began with brilliant success for the English arms and ended with steadily increasing exhaustion, offer an instructive field to the historical student, and the financial aspects of the period derive their sig-

instrumental in widening the breach between the Commons and the exercise of the royal prerogative, in arousing hostility among his own people, and in laying the foundation for the future control by Parliament of all supplies. In all these essays and in that of Professor Unwin upon "The Estate of Merchants, 1336-1365," considerable new light is thrown upon a highly important period in the history of England's economic and political evolution.

JUDAH'S SCEPTER AND JOSEPH'S BIRTHRIGHT

"Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright, or The Royal Family and the Many Nations of Israel." By the Rev. J. H. Allen. Grand Rapids, Mich. Boston, Mass. A. A. Beauchamp. \$1.50.

Thoughtful students of the prophetic Scriptures have always been convinced that the Bible records of the life and experiences of Jacob, especially the circumstances attending the changing of his name to Israel and his "blessing" of his twelve sons, have an importance connected with the history of these latter days which does not appear to the casual or superficial student.

In his volume, "Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright," the Rev. J. H. Allen does not seem to have been impelled by a desire to "interpret" the Scriptures, but rather to trace events and their logical sequences in a way that will open up to the earnest Bible student their deep significance and reveal a golden thread which runs through the material record. The author has seemed largely able to avoid the frequent error of distorting and misplacing both prophecy and supposed fulfillment, past or future, to fit some preconceived idea or to confute some generally accepted theory. The reader will recognize that the author has a well-defined foundation of which he never loses sight in rearing the structure of Israel from the first Biblical records to the "Israel" of today. It is not the attempt in this volume to prove that specific nations of today are the direct lineal descendants of the lost 10 tribes of Israel that makes this book of interest or value, but rather the consideration of the subject from a metaphysical standpoint. There must always be an "Israel," that is, a race or people whose mentality and whose ideals are such that they offer the line of least resistance to the progress and development of the highest human concepts of justice and liberty and the true idea of God. This "Israel," God's chosen people, will vindicate His name and again find comfort today in the promise that "no weapon that is formed against thee (Israel) shall prosper."

Dr. Allen has presented his subject in a logical and forcible manner and in a way that will open up to the progressive Bible student new avenues for research. The world at large greatly needs to have its belief strengthened in the inspiration of the Scriptures and its faith in the truth of Bible prophecies deepened, that it may turn to the inspired pages with a reawakened confidence in the promises of good to all who seek for a saving understanding of its teachings.

Dr. Allen's conclusions in regard to the coming in the present age of the long-expected "Messiah" for which the Christian world has so long looked forward are very interesting and significant when viewed from a standpoint outside of sectarianism.

LIFE IN THE DAYS OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA

"Colonial Virginia." By Mary Newton Standard. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6 net.

Mrs. Standard finds that the way to get into close touch with the men and women of other times and to form a graphic picture of their everyday life is not through history. History, she says, records only great events and tells only of those who figured prominently in them, and across the space of time these historical people seem more to be made of bronze and marble than of flesh and blood. For an intimate peep behind the scenes of the past a gossipy letter, telling what company the writer had for dinner; a fragment of a diary, giving the neighborhood news; a tailor's or a milliner's bill; a will; an inventory; a court record of a lawsuit will do more than volumes of history.

Though many of the early records of Virginia were unfortunately destroyed, Mrs. Standard has found ample material for her interesting book on Colonial Virginia in still existing county records, in collections of family papers, in files of that quaint newspaper, the Virginia Gazette, and similar sources of information. By a skillful and discriminating use of these documents, she makes the old Virginians very real to her readers. One realizes that doublet and hose and powder and patches do not make so much difference after all; that the fine ladies and gentlemen who posed for Reynolds and lesser lights in attitudes of parade, contented themselves most of the time with less formal attitudes, and that their lives were made up of the same measure of trivialities of naive pursuits of pleasure and reaching after greater things as are ours of the Twentieth Century, and that realization links them of the past closer to us of the present.

Mrs. Standard has spared no effort to make her picture a complete one. Chapters on the founders of Virginia and the later emigrants, on houses and household goods, social life, courtship and marriage, dress, education, books and the theater convincingly represent life in Virginia as it was from the foundation of the colony to Revolutionary times. Many fine plates illustrate this exceedingly handsome volume.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

There are few people probably who do not possess in less or greater degree the nomadic instinct which is the prominent instinct of the gentleman of the road commonly known as the tramp. It is all question of degree, and for one professional vagabond there must be hundreds if not thousands of amateurs who indulge in the pleasures of fair weather tramping. In the earlier days of the war a certain commanding officer of a battery was much struck by the alertness and general ingenuity of one of his men of the new army. Curious to know what his trade or profession had been before he joined up, he asked the man what his previous career had been. The reply was "A professional tramp, sir!" This man would have interested that poetic wayfarer and super-tramp, W. H. Davies, and E. V. Lucas, the cultured wanderer along the open road. It was the tramp's temperament which made the restriction of the four walls of the dwelling house unbearable to Harry Richmon and the pleasure so correspondingly great of being "plunged among dark green leaves, smelling wood-smoke at night; at morning waking up, and the world aight, and you standing high and marking the hills where you will see the next morning and the next, morning after morning." And when the call of the spring insists how many of us are Harry Richmonds!

Consciously or unconsciously the prevailing motive with the wanderer and the nomad is the desire to set himself free from the irksome trammels of convention. His motives, like most human motives no doubt, are mixed, and his temperament is one which yearns not only for freedom and sometimes, perhaps, license, but one which longs for more constant and varied intercourse with nature than the restrictions of town life can offer him. The professional vagrant of intelligence will almost assuredly be a close observer of the nature which attracts him, and he will know exactly where to look for the supply of the needs of each varying mood of the day or hour. With the pleasures of human intercourse he is able at will to combine the unending delight of the hedgerow in the spring and of the downs in halcyon days of summer. The professional tramp would not yield to the professed poet in the ardor of his love for earth and sky and sea in their ever-varying aspects. Every countryman at times has found exhilaration in getting a good drenching in the rain and in battling with the wind, but has anyone ever met a townswoman who enjoys either wet or wind in the dreary wastes of a large town?

Tramping the countryside has been a favorite pastime with many an author. To George Meredith the boisterous blowing of a southwest wind in February made that month "as good as any spring," and it was not in one of his latest poems that he wrote of nature—

Once I was part of the music I heard
On the boughs or sweet between earth
and sky.

For the joy of beating of wings on high
My heart shot into the breast of the bird.

Once I was part of the music I heard
On the boughs or sweet between earth
and sky.

He was the great talker in that Society of "Sunday Tramps" which Edward Thomas has recalled in "A Literary Pilgrim in England," a society of literary men of whom Leslie Stephen was the entrepreneur, who personally conducted the weekly walks which combined the enjoyment of beautiful scenery with the discussion of men and affairs. Stephen prided himself upon his skill "in devising judicious geographical combinations, and especially of contriving admirable short cuts." In fact, he plumed himself upon being an expert vagabond. Whilst he undertook the part of manager, Meredith seems to have appropriated that of entertainer, for Mr. Thomas quotes Comyns Carr as saying that Meredith sometimes occupied the ground with "a purely inventive biography of some one of our common friends; passing in rather burlesque rhapsody from incident to incident of a purely hypothetical career, but always preserving in the most extravagant of his fancies a proper relevancy to the character he was seeking to exhibit."

Tramping the countryside we choose our paths as carefully as we select, or should select, our literature, and there was a period when the need for historical literature was so pressing. This need, no doubt, has been supplied in the case of many readers by Stephen Leacock's works, the demand for which attests the pressure of its call. However delightful the associations connected with a well-thumbed volume or an oft-trodden path, every one of us is ready at times, with the eagerness of a child contemplating the arrival of a new toy, to welcome the possibilities which lie hidden in a new venture. This longing need imply no slavish adherence to old friendships. The new and inexperienced must always have attraction. In literature, as in other activities, we may ask advice but we seldom follow it and we enjoy our individual experiences — or regret them. We may be enticed along the wrong path, misled by the glowing descriptions of an ardent admirer who perceives a vision of beauty that lies unrevealed to us, yet, however great our disappointment, hope ever bids us look forward to the newest novelty from Pandora's box of surprises. The fact that our expectations have been falsified so often in the past never takes away the keen edge of anticipation. So it is that fresh ventures in literature, like explorations of the countryside, are always welcome, and may "New Paths" have a successful and prolonged run in the open. "New Paths," its begetters assure the public, is neither a magazine, nor an anthology, nor even "a manifesto of any

particular group" as might be supposed from the announcement that the bond between the 48 contributors is their "modernism," whatever that term actually includes. Nevertheless may "New Paths" lead up to new hilltops and may this annual, for that is what the publication is, achieve the standard its promoters profess to aim at.

A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. LEE

"The Soul of Lee." By one of his soldiers, Randolph H. McKim. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50 net.

In the preface to his biography, Mr. McKim says that he believes that just now, when America has entered the greatest struggle for liberty and democracy the world has ever known, "a study of the life and character of Lee cannot but be an inspiration."

"The Soul of Lee" is a tribute, not unlike that written ten years ago by Thomas Nelson Page, to the pure motive and selfless integrity of Lee, the man and the general, but it is also, largely, a tribute to the whole army of the Confederacy and, between the lines, from the preface to the appendix, there runs the unwritten word-vindication. Mr. McKim's book attempts not only a vindication of Lee's position during the Civil War, but of the position of his army also; and, because he has so painstakingly sought out every extenuating circumstance in defense of his position, he has missed something of that spontaneity which is the sole saving grace of the "popular biography."

One chapter, "Glimpses of Lee's Life," does, however, actually "come to life." There is a passing flash of blue-gray uniforms and high courage, and for the moment one sees clearly the bright face of the leader of the far-moving line, and hears an echo of the old marching song, "Garry and Happy."

So let the wide world wag as it will. We'll be gay and happy still. This one reminiscent chapter reveals more of what Mr. McKim has tried to reveal than everything else in his book.

LITERARY NOTES

The wasteful methods associated with production in Great Britain, a country which by no means stands alone in this direction, and the potentialities for vastly increased production through the introduction of better methods and systematic organization, have proved a fertile theme for some time past for the pen of the academic reformer, who more often than not regards the state as the *Deus ex Machina* for the establishment of a reorganized world. Thus it is with "Jason" in "Past and Future," published by Chatto & Windus, and "Judas" seems to have nothing more original to propound than a reversion to the past, ignoring the complete difference in the present conditions. State interference with commerce and industry during abnormal times may have been the best temporary solution of a difficult problem, but its wastefulness will not help to command for permanent adoption.

The Comité du Livre announces the forthcoming publication of a new French Year-Book, which will include information of interest bearing upon the art and literature, as well as upon the commerce, of France. The work is edited by the Marquis de Dampiere. The recent sale of Lord Vernon's library, which included a Block Book purchased for £400 on the first day of the sale, was remarkable for the large total realized—£20,201 10s. 0d. during the three days of the sale. The Block Book is to find a permanent home in the Victoria and Albert Museum. A copy of the First Folio, 1623, was sold for £2100, and one of the third realized £470. Some Shakespeare quartos also fetched large prices; among them, "Romeo and Juliet," 1579, £830; "King Lear," 1608, £400; "Merchant of Venice," 1600, £310; and "Henry V," 1608, £280. A copy of the "Henry V" quarto, 1623, went for £165.

Messrs. Constable have in the press a new work from the pen of the Egyptologist, Prof. Flinders Petrie, entitled, "Eastern Exploration: Past and Future," in which he pleads strenuously for a greater care of historical places in Egypt and Mesopotamia. They also announce a new series of volumes on "Staple Trades and Industries," the aim of which is to enable people to distinguish between goods produced within the British Empire and those coming from other countries. Gordon D. Knox is the editor.

Chatto & Windus announce an English translation by G. Whitworth of the Flemish epic, "The Legend of Tyl Ulenspiegel," from the old French edition of Charles de Coster. The Clarendon Press has in preparation "The Oxford History of India," in which Vincent Smith narrates the history of the country from early days down to the year 1911.

Under the title, "The Six-Hour Day and Other Industrial Questions," Messrs. Allen & Unwin are issuing Lord Leverhulme's various addresses on industrial topics. Lord Haldane contributes an introduction.

The Cambridge University Press has now issued Arthur Tiley's comprehensive work, "The Dawn of the French Renaissance," in which he records the beginning of a new spirit in France. His aim, as he says, has been to collect "data to speak for themselves" as to the origins of the rebirth of literature and art in France, a rebirth which, notwithstanding new external influences, retained many native traditions.

WAR SPEECHES OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE

"The Great Crusade." By the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P. Arranged by F. L. Stevenson, C. B. E., B. A. (London, New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50 net).

At the moment when, four years ago, the defense of democracy lay squarely on British shoulders, there was some doubt as to what the nation would handle its formidable task. Mr. Lloyd George had barely begun his work of voicing the social revolution; his vigorous methods of "demolishing" the dukes were producing their full and disturbing effect in an atmosphere which was further ruffled by threatened strife in Ireland. Altogether then, the "Road-Hog of Europe" might well have considered that nothing less than a miracle could halt Britain's revolution revolution sufficiently to unite all classes in opposing his stampede over Belgium and France. A working compromise enabling British labor to consent to be mobilized en masse into a machine equal in power to the Prussian Juggernaut seemed out of the question, where political prejudices were powerful and accentuated.

But Mr. Lloyd George came to see the necessity for the compromise and to realize how the courage, tenacity and eloquence which had made him so effective an agent of the revolution, might help to persuade labor to adopt the same attitude if the non-labor elements could quench the memory of former treatment at his hands so far as to allow him the needed opportunity.

THE HOME FORUM

"Never Off Guard"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If men could always know the precise nature of the evil which assumes power to tempt or to attack them, and if they could know the exact moment in which evil would spring into activity, the temptation or the attack might, by a right preparation, be rendered harmless. "If the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come," Jesus said, "he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." It is, however, not the nature of evil to work in the open or to announce its real intent. Evil's characteristic is rather to hide its true nature and to operate under cover. It cannot work in the light, and can therefore never touch or harm aught that abides in the light.

The belief in evil would claim to destroy all that reflects Spirit, Life, and light; but, although it perpetually attempts this destruction, it as surely constantly misses its mark and succeeds in disturbing only that which is material. Unless, that is to say, there is some element of materiality held in thought, some latent responsiveness to evil, there is nothing that can be disturbed by evil; for it is materiality through which evil works and materiality upon which it preys. A man's protection from temptation and harm is, therefore, exactly proportionate to his liberation from materiality. It is for this reason, doubtless, that Mrs. Eddy writes on page 234 of *Science and Health*, "We should become more familiar with good than with evil, and guard against false beliefs as watchfully as we bar our doors against the approach of thieves and murderers."

It is evident, then, that the false belief that evil is as real as good, that matter is as actual as the spiritual idea, is the one foe to be guarded against; and the one thing to be guarded as the priceless possession is the realization that God is man's immortal Principle. Unless the distinction between the real and the unreal is clearly established in thought, a man has no defense against the at-

tacks of evil; his attempts at protection are based upon his fear of evil and his doubt of the omnipotence of good. A man thus in subjection to evil belief is living in the senses and not in Soul, and any guarding he may undertake against the encroachments of evil, against sin, disease, and death, is of little avail, for the reason that he is thinking and working on the side of the materiality whose attacks he fears. Unless, indeed, a man has some understanding of the spiritual idea, of the nothingness of matter and the allness of God, he has nothing real to guard, for he has allied himself, although perhaps unconsciously, with the would-be destroyer of the spiritual idea; and materiality furnishes no inspiration to watch against materiality. There is only the hopeless and helpless struggle to serve a false sense of life in matter.

Let a man begin, however, to acknowledge the supremacy of good, let him base his thought upon the scientific fact of man's spiritual nature and likeness to God, let him strive, day by day, to rid himself of all inclination toward materiality, toward self-gratification and ease in the senses, then when that man is assailed by temptation or threatened by danger, he is sure of his deliverance and protection, because he is working on the side of Principle. Obedience to Principle becomes his sure defense against surprise attacks of evil, against drowsy acquiescence to false security, becomes his perfect protection in the face of an attack of falsely styled material force. Obedience to Truth in single thoughts leads eventually to the full consciousness of spiritual supremacy. "Obedying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 116 and 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never ready to work for God,—is obedience; being faithful over a few things. If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule

America the Old World

First-born among the continents, though so much later in culture and civilization than some of more recent birth, America, so far as her physical history is concerned, has been falsely denominated the New World. Hers was the first dry land lifted out of the waters; hers the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth besides; and while Europe was represented only by

islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the Far West...

There is perhaps no part of the world where the early geological periods can be studied with so much ease and precision as in the United States. Along their northern borders, between Canada and the United States, there runs the low line of hills known as the Laurentian Hills. Insignificant in height, nowhere rising more than fifteen hundred or two thousand feet above the level of the sea, these are nevertheless the first mountains that broke the uniform level of the earth's surface and lifted themselves above the waters...

The Laurentian Hills form a granite range stretching from Eastern Canada to the Upper Mississippi, and immediately along its base are gathered the Aztec deposits, the first stratified beds, in which the absence of living forms need not surprise us, since they were formed beneath a heated ocean. As well might we expect to find the remains of fish or shells or crabs at the bottom of geysers or boiling springs. Although from the condition in which we find it, this first granite range has evidently never been disturbed by any violent convulsion since its first upheaval, yet there has been a gradual rising of that part of the continent, for the Aztec beds do not lie horizontally along the base of the Laurentian Hills, in the position in which they must originally have been deposited, but are lifted and rest against their slopes. They have been more or less dislocated in this process, and are greatly metamorphosed by the intense heat to which they have been exposed...

Such, then, was the earliest American land, a long, narrow island, almost continental in its proportions, since it stretched from the eastern borders of Canada nearly to the point where now the base of the Rocky Mountains meets the plain of the Mississippi Valley. We may still walk along its ridge and know that we tread upon the ancient granite that first divided the waters into a northern and a southern ocean; and, if our imaginations will carry us so far, we may look down toward its base and fancy how the sea washed against this earliest shore of a lifeless world. This is no romance, but the bald simple fact; for the fact that this granite band was lifted out of the waters so early, and has not since been submerged, has prevented any subsequent deposits from forming above it. And this is true of all the northern part of the United States. It has been lifted gradually, the beds deposited in one period being subsequently raised, and forming a shore along which those of the succeeding one collected, so that we have their whole sequence before us. In regions where all the geological deposits—Slurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, etc.—are piled one upon another, and we can get a glimpse of their internal relations only where some rent has laid them open, or where their ragged edges, worn away by the abrading action of external influences, expose to view their successive layers, it must, of course, be more difficult to follow their connection. For this reason the American continent offers facilities to the geologist denied to him in the so-called Old World, where the earlier deposits are comparatively hidden, and the broken character of the land, intersected by mountains in every direction, renders his investigation still more difficult.—Agassiz.

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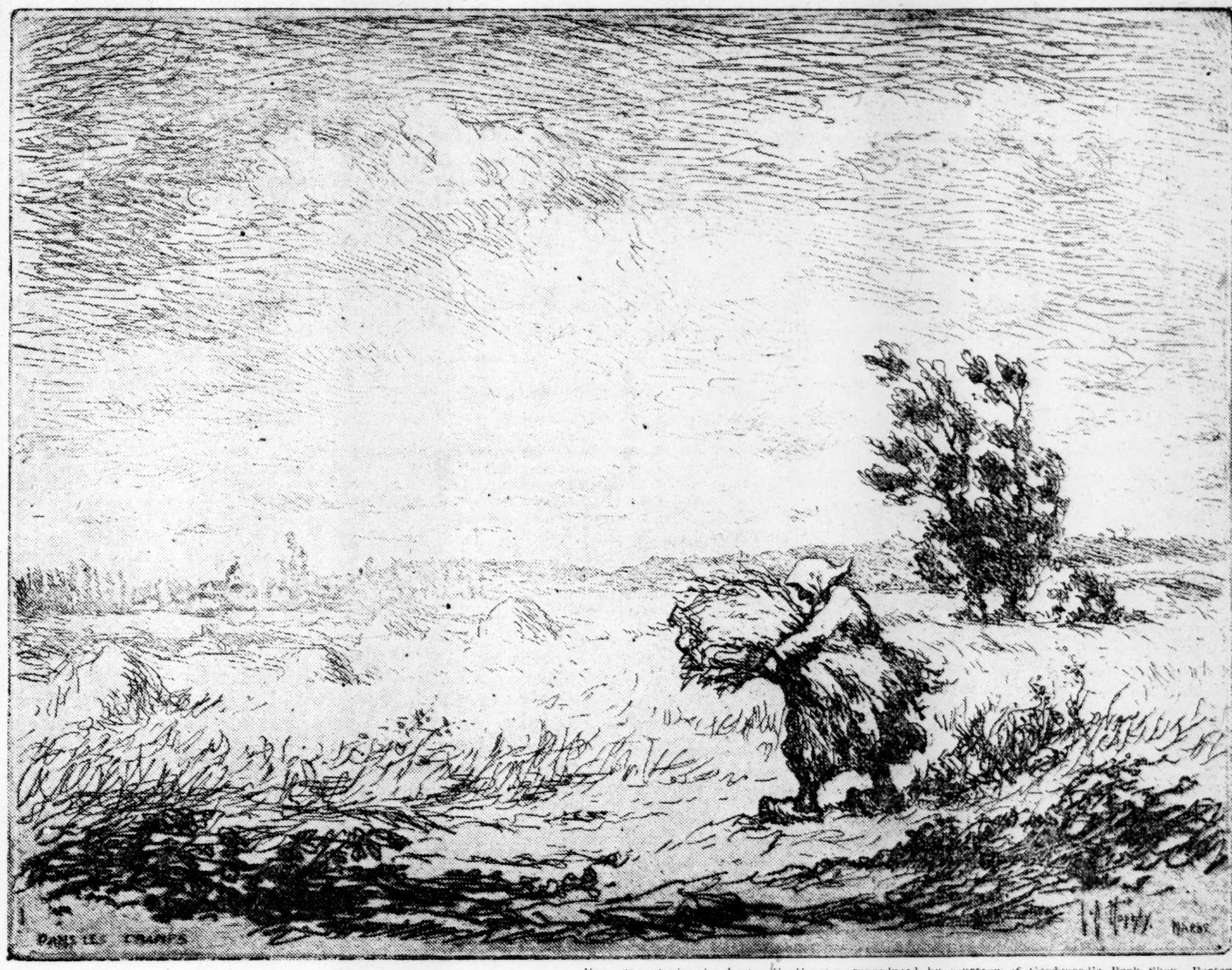
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5

The New Order

Be not afraid. The new order crystallizes only as the old is dissolved; and no sooner is the old unity of orders and authorities effectually dissolved than the reconstructive affinities of a new and better unity begin to appear in the solution.—Bushnell



From the etching by Lester G. Horney, reproduced by courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

In the Fields of the Marne

"I am sure that you or for that matter any other American, never heard of Huiry. Yet it is a little hamlet less than thirty miles from Paris. It is in that district between Paris and Meaux, little known to the ordinary traveler. It consists of less than a dozen rude farmhouses, less than five miles, as the bird flies, from Meaux, which, with a fair cathedral, and a beautiful chestnut-shaded promenade on the banks of the Marne, has never been popular with excursionists." Mildred Aldrich wrote in 1914, in "A Hilltop on the Marne," describing her new home.

Smoke
Pouring up from that office-building's chimney against the blue...

Up and out into the sun that lights them and wind that shreds them away,

Blinding white, dove-gray,

Acrobatic masses of smoke are swirling and tumbling and trailing

And dancing over the roofs to the sky of a vivid autumn day.

Black smoke is a terror and wonder,

And smoke that is purple like thunder,

And smoke over foundries at night

Wears a weird volcanic light.

The smoke of a city fire glows

Like the palpitant heart of a rose.

Opal is smoke at evening, when roofs are the snow's.

But from the smoke forms might be

sculptured great symbols of joy and peace.

They bulge forth to the sun like clouds, as white as the speckless fleece.

Of that one dazzling cloud in the delicate blue of the dome,

Shaped like a fairy alp fringed with a spectral foam...

Surf of the sky they seem in their bright release.

—William Rose Benet.

The Novel in Ancient Egypt

The novel has existed in one shape or another, from the earliest period of which history has preserved the record.

By the novel I mean fictitious narrative in prose or verse; and when the art of writing was still unknown, the spoken took the place of the written. Bards, rhapsodists, scalds, troubadours, ballad singers, improvisatori had at different times ministered, and, in part, do yet minister, to this innate craving for fiction among the classes which are never reached by literature in the strictest sense. Whether there have been found cuneiform novels on the sun-baked bricks of Babylon and Nineveh I do not know; but the fragments of mythological poems which have been discovered suffice to show that the cuneiform equivalent for a novelist was not wanting. As for the Egyptians, their ingeniously elaborate style of writing must have been a sad restraint upon the hieroglyphic novelist when he was inclined to be prolific; and that may be one of the reasons why no hieroglyphic novels have been unearthed in temples or pyramids. The king had apparently (if we may judge by the extant fragments concerning him) and his deeds which he inscribed upon the public monuments) a monopoly on novel writing, as on everything else that was pleasant and profitable. The priests worked out his plots in prose and verse, and supplied heroic embellishments ad libitum.—H. H. Boyesen.

The New Order

Be not afraid. The new order crystallizes only as the old is dissolved; and no sooner is the old unity of orders and authorities effectually dissolved than the reconstructive affinities of a new and better unity begin to appear in the solution.—Bushnell

only fifteen minutes' walk away from my gate, down the hill to the north.

"From the lawn, on the north side

of the house, I command a panorama which I have rarely seen equalled...

In the west the new part of Esbly

climbs to the hill, and from there to

a hill at the northeast I have a wide

view of the valley of the Marne,

backed by a low line of hills which is

the watershed between the Marne and the Aisne. Low down in the valley, at the northwest, lies le de Villenoy, like

a toy town, where the big bridge spans

the Marne to carry the railroad into Meaux. On the horizon line to the west the tall chimneys of Claye send lines

of smoke into the air. In the fore-

ground to the north, at the foot of the

hill, are the roofs of two little hamlets—Joncheroy and Voisins—and beyond them the trees that border the canal.

"On the other side of the Marne the

undulating hill, with its wide stretch

of fields, is dotted with little villages

that peep out of the trees or are silhouetted against the sky line—Vi-

gny, Trilbord, Penchard, Monthyon,

Neufmortier, Chauconin, and in the

foreground to the north, in the valley,

just halfway between me and Meaux,

lies Mareuil-on-the-Marne, with its

red roofs, gray walls and church spire.

With a glass I can find where Cham-

bry and Bancy are, on the slope behind

Meaux, even if the trees conceal them."

"This is a rolling country of grain

fields, orchards, masses of black-currant bushes, vegetable plots—it is a

great sugar-beet country—and asparagus beds; for the Department of the

Seine et Marne is one of the most

productive in France, and every inch

under cultivation. It is what the

French call un paysage riant, and I

assure you, it does more than smile

these lovely June mornings. I am up

every morning almost as soon as the

sun, and I slip my feet into sabots,

wrap myself in a big cloak, and run

right on to the lawn to make sure

that the panorama has not disappeared

in the night. There always lie—too

good almost to be true—miles and

miles of laughing country, little white

towns just smiling in the early light,

a thin strip of river here and there,

dimpling and dancing, stretches of

fields of all colors—all so peaceful and

so gay, and so "chummy" that it gladdens

the opening day, and makes me

rejoice to have lived to see it. I never

wear of it. It changes every hour,

and I never can decide at which hour

it is loveliest."

On visiting the Countess of Pour-

tales, Wagner related what he was

doing, and she kindly expressed a

great wish to hear me read it, and

invited me to spend an evening with her. She was the first person to

whom I had the opportunity of reading

my now completed work, and it made such an impression upon us both, that we were many times compelled to burst out into fits of hearty laughter."

Settled later at Mayence, but being

disinclined for work, Wagner offered

to visit the Grand Duke of Baden,

and to give him a reading of the

"Meistersinger."

"The Grand Duke replied by a very kind telegram

signed by himself, in response to

which I went to Karlsruhe on the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Tragi-Comedy of Herr Thyssen

AT A moment when every conceivable thing that can be imagined is being done to enable Germany to escape the penalty of first provoking the war, and then fighting it with an utter disregard for the law of nations or the dictates of humanity, it is doubtful if too much can be said of the nature of the original offense. Pacifists and pacifist Socialists all round the world seem, for reasons not at all unfathomable, to have thrown their *ægis* over the modern Attila, and to be engaged in endeavoring to prove that Germany's entrance into the war was due quite as much to allied diplomacy as to the teachings of *kultur*. Men like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in England, have preached this doctrine from a hundred platforms, and have left the world very little to choose between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Lord Grey, between General von Moltke and Monsieur Poincaré, or between the Kaiser and the Tsar. It is probably very little use appealing to the political bitterness and the mental perversity which has produced this point of view. But it is perfectly worth while to disclose to the public some of the things which seem to make no impression on the defeatist elements in the allied and neutral countries. In such an effort it may be necessary to refer not to new discoveries but to ascertained facts; and it is certainly wiser to call as witnesses the spokesmen of Central Europe, rather than those of the allied nations. Now of all the Daniels that have come to judgment in this way, there is not one who has exposed the iniquities of *kultur* with greater, even if unconscious, thoroughness than Herr August Thyssen, the Iron King of Germany.

In order, however, to understand something of Herr Thyssen's revelations, it is necessary to know something of Herr Thyssen himself. Herr Thyssen, be it said then, is a man whom it is common to call the captain-general of industrial Germany. What Alfred Ballin has done for its merchant fleet, what Arthur von Gwinner has done for its finances, what Emil Rathenau has done for its engineering, that, and all of that, August Thyssen has done for its steel, iron, and coal trade. Half a century ago Herr Thyssen built, with a capital of 24,000 marks, a single rolling mill. Today, the Rhenish-Westphalian Steel Syndicate, and the Rhenish Coal Syndicate cover the world with their wharves and their shipping, their mines, their warehouses, and their iron works. Herr Thyssen, in short, in the days previous to the war, had taken hostages from Germany's enemies in the present war. From Caen, in Normandy, his ships embarked the products of the Westphalian mines and rolling mills, and the castings from his furnaces at Montigny in conquered Lorraine, for all parts of the world. At Nikolaieff, on the Black Sea, were his docks and warehouses. In Brazil, in one hemisphere, and in India, in the other, were the wharves and the docks to which his own ships brought the exports from far off Germany. On the very eve of the war he had even laid his hand upon coal mines in England. In doing all this he was, of course, playing a great game which he enjoyed, for he had taken as his motto the words, "If I rest, I rust." But behind all this he had another great design. He was one of the millionaire internationalist traders and financiers, all of whom intended to make a new industrial heaven and earth in which the worker would obey the foreman as the private obeys the sergeant; whilst among those members of this international band who were Germans there was the further intention of hoisting the black, white, and red flag over a modern empire which was to reduce that of Alexander or of Genghis Khan, of Suliman or of Akbar, of Philip or of Napoleon to insignificance, and whose riches were hopelessly to outstrip those of Sardis, of Moorshedabad, or even the fabled wealth of Aladdin's cave.

It might have been imagined that such success as he had achieved would have been enough for Herr Thyssen. But, as President Wilson pointed out, in a famous speech, the legitimate triumphs of Germany in the fields of commerce, of natural science, and of empire, were not enough. The morality of the whole nation had been so debauched by the teachings of *kultur* that it was open to any proposal, no matter how villainous. Such a proposal was now made, on Herr Thyssen's own showing, to himself, and made, no less than two years before the war broke out, by the Kaiser himself. In the year 1912 the Hohenzollerns, having come to the conclusion that a continuation of peace would be fatal to the military machine, determined to embark on a great war of conquest. In order to be successful in this, however, it was necessary that they should have the whole-hearted cooperation of the commercial community. In consequence of this a series of conferences was held between the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the great captains of commerce and finance. Amongst the first to be approached was necessarily the Iron King, with the result that an offer of 30,000 acres in Australia, and a loan from the Deutsche Bank of 3,000,000 marks, at 3 per cent, to enable him to develop this Australian property, was made to Herr Thyssen. At the same time, Herr Thyssen cynically explains, a syndicate of twelve great firms was formed for the exploitation of Canada. The capital of this syndicate was fixed at 400,000,000 marks, half of which was to be found by the German Government. In addition to this, great promises were made which were to take effect upon the conquest of England. The promoters of the Baghdad Railway had been given the choicest estates along the line, with the result that travelers to this day have their attention attracted by the mansions which have already grown up between the Bosphorus and the Cilician Gates, and between these and the capital of Haroun-al-Raschid. In England these mansions had been built for the German super-man centuries ago. There were Chatsworth and Longleat, Badminton

and Knowle, all waiting for German princes, viceroys, and field marshals.

When this idea was first put to Herr Thyssen, he felt somewhat doubtful as to the soundness of the speculation. In other words he, from the very first, doubted the security. He allowed himself, however, to be persuaded against his will at one of the select gatherings, held in 1912 and 1913, to listen to the Kaiser himself pouring out in the most "flowery" language the schemes of the German High Command for the new empire. Over the prospect of the conquest of India, the Kaiser, according to Herr Thyssen, was peculiarly enthusiastic:

"India," he exclaimed, "is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by the British, but it is by no means completely governed by them. We shall not merely occupy India. We shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by the Indian Princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag shall fly over every other flag. I am making you no promises that cannot be redeemed, and they shall be redeemed if you are prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary to secure the position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatherland; he who helps willingly and generously will have this rich reward."

So, at the voice of the tempter, Herr August exchanged the doubtless spirit of Thomas for the avarice of Kasim Baba.

Unfortunately for Herr Thyssen, this was not the end of it. The victory of the whole earth was to have been won in December, 1915. But in December, 1916, the Chancellor began to have a new series of interviews with the shareholders in Germany's "place in the sun." Guarantees were asked from seventy-five of the leading business men for 4,000,000,000 marks for the next war loan. Herr Thyssen had been put down for 4,000,000 marks, or considerably more than that promised little advance from the Deutsche Bank. When he explained that he must decline the honor, he was favored with a private visit from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's private secretary, who explained to him that if he failed to subscribe, he would lose his war office contracts. The indignant Herr August, who had been willing to subscribe to the world lottery in which he was to gain that Australian estate, had the temerity to describe the demand of the Chancellor for a subscription to the new war loan, under threat of something worse, as "blackmail." As a result he lost not only his contracts but the greater part of his business, which was taken over from him, he complains, at a figure that meant confiscation. Thus, as Mr. Robert Burns says,

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men,
Gang aft a-gley."

In short, that little investment in Australian land seems to have upset one of the greatest businesses in the world. Or was it the resistance of a Belgian general, in an antiquated fort at Liège, or a British general rallying an exhausted regiment by beating a child's drum, round the grand square in Namur? The moral of the story, anyway, is none of those things. It is that the effect of *kultur* on the human consciousness is not to horrify the abused victim with its immorality, but to infuriate him by its failure to make good.

The President and Coal Production

BASING his conclusions, no doubt, upon reports submitted by the Fuel Administration, President Wilson has issued a proclamation declaring that the existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger, "in fact, the most serious which confronts us," and appealing to the operators and miners to make a supreme effort in production. Without an adequate supply of fuel, the President says, "our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased, and there will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the coming winter."

Nobody will undertake to dispute these points. Coal is one of the very first essentials to the winning of the war. This fact should have been ground into the consciousness of the people engaged in the production and distribution of coal, and especially into the consciousness of those appointed to see that the supply of coal was sufficient and its distribution adequate months ago.

Last winter the nation barely escaped a coal famine. The people did not, indeed, escape the discomfort, inconvenience and profiteering resulting from a threatened coal famine. As soon as the winter demand was over, extraordinary measures should have been taken at once to have prevented a recurrence of the shortage. Emergency production, distribution and storage of the present year's supply could have been begun, should have been begun, last February, at the latest. Throughout the spring and summer the Fuel Commission, instead of putting on the utmost pressure, apparently contented itself with issuing warnings of shortage to consumers who had had more than enough of warnings last winter, and who were looking to the commission for nothing but coal next winter.

The President has now been informed that the threatened great shortage in coal is due to a shortage of labor. The Operators Association, simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, admits that there is a shortage, and lays it to the failure to procure labor to increase the output. The association does not, however, say that there is a shortage of workers. It could not very well have said that, for the National Coal Association was already on record as saying that the difficulty did not lie in a shortage of coal miners, but in the cutting down, by drink, of their hours of production. The operators of the great bituminous coal fields, whose problem in this respect is shared by the anthracite operators, have made it very clear to President and people that there is a way out of the difficulty at the mines, and only one way. The President says that he is well aware of the depletion of the ranks of labor in the mines, and believes that this handicap can be overcome, and sufficient coal mined in spite of it, "if every one connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours." The coal operators are in agreement with him here, but there is another question involved, that of get-

ting the best work out of the miners while the sale of liquor is permitted among them, to the impairment of their working capacity. The association statement contains these words:

A definite program for increased coal production placed formally before the United States Fuel Administration as the best thought of the industry carries with it the recommendation that nation-wide prohibition be put into effect at once.

The President, in his proclamation, says:

The miners should report for work every day, unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not only stay in the mines the full time, but also set to it that they get out more coal than ever before.

As if anticipating this, the National Coal Association, in its statement, said:

In the opinion of a representative committee of operators, which comprises in its membership delegates from virtually every large coal-producing field in the nation, the country cannot have both booze and sufficient coal this winter.

The President, in his proclamation, says:

A great task is to be performed. The operators and their staffs alone cannot do it nor can the mine workers alone do it; both parties working hand in hand with a grim determination to rid the country of its greatest obstacle in winning the war, can do it.

If the greatest obstacle to the winning of the war by the country is an insufficient supply of coal, then anything that stands in the way of this supply is the first thing to be removed. Hear the operators again:

Nor can the country keep booze in the mining sections and have enough coal later on. The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it, if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output the war program demands.

The President has it in his power to remove the main hindrance to ample coal production by a stroke of his pen. He says that neither the operators nor the miners, taken separately, can solve the problem; but that they can solve it by working together. But the coal operators, who are better judges of the situation than Dr. Garfield or any of Dr. Garfield's associates on the Fuel Commission, tell the Chief Magistrate plainly that there is another thing to be done, and the most important thing of all.

Why not do this needful thing, and do it quickly?

The American Banquet

It is characteristic of English-speaking people everywhere that when they wish to express their appreciation of some public service rendered, they do it by giving the person who performed the service, or the person representative of those who performed the service, a breakfast, a luncheon, a dinner, or a banquet. The custom prevails, to some degree, in other than English-speaking countries. It is honored by observance in the United Kingdom and in all the British possessions. In Canada and in the United States, and in non-contiguous and insular United States, it is something more than a custom, so far as the banquet is concerned; it is a habit.

Outside of that part of North America above the Rio Grande and south of the Arctic Circle, banquets are given rarely and then only to mark some highly distinctive occasion. Dinners, luncheons and breakfasts, and especially breakfasts, are, of course, different. Even when they are international, ministerial, cabinet or diplomatic, they are usually ultra-exclusive. One who is not anybody in particular, but just somebody in general, may now and then slip in, or be slipped in, to the banquet, and even into a seat at the head table. Banquets in Europe are usually given either at public or at private, but seldom at individual, expense. One is invited and has only to accept. Here is where the real point of difference between the European and American banquet is found. In the United States and Canada when one is invited to a banquet the invitation card tells him frankly how much it will cost him to sit for part of the evening in front of his plate, and for the other, and greater part, facing the toastmaster and the speakers whom the toastmaster cleverly and humorously introduces.

Back in the middle nineties of the last century times were anything but flush in the United States, and Mr. Bryan and other prominent members of his party, who remembered, and could not forget, the crime of '73, were looking around them to see how, and in what manner, they might bring the country back to Jeffersonian simplicity. Among other things they hit upon was the high cost of indulgence in the national pastime of banqueting. The nation, under Republican misrule, so they claimed, was suffering from extravagance. Gradually from the time of the Civil War on, plate tickets had been advanced until now one could not sit down at a banquet short of anywhere from \$2 to \$5. Next to bringing a free people around to the understanding that their liberties could be preserved only at a ratio of 16 to 1, the most urgent question they were called upon to decide was whether they would return to the simple life of the Jeffersonian period and refuse to pay more than a dollar a plate.

Dollar banquets for a time became all the rage. The leaders of the luxurious and extravagant Republican party did not dare raise the limit. To have done so would have imperiled the chances of McKinley and Prosperity. The standard-bearer of the G. O. P. was himself proud to be found banqueting at the reduced rate. Economy and plain living got such a hold upon the Republican candidates and leaders, indeed, that, to the mortification of Mr. Bryan and his associates, they were frequently discovered by an enraptured public sitting on soap boxes and eating from a dinner pail.

That was less than twenty-five years ago. To be exact, it is only about twenty-two years since the toastmaster at the average banquet invariably opened the speaking part of the program by congratulating the committee that had succeeded. Gentlemen, in getting up the splendid dinner of which we have all partaken so heartily this evening at a price which brings banquets within the reach of all. Only twenty-two years ago that he would rise and say that we are fortunate in having with us this evening a gentleman who might, if he chose, sit down to a board groaning under all the luxuries of the Orient, but who has just declared

himself better satisfied with this evening's dollar dinner than with the most sumptuous meal he ever ate at Delmonico's.

Only about twenty-two years ago—and during last winter banquets were held all over the United States at which the hat-takers in the gentlemen's anteroom thought that guest mean who handed out less than a dollar as gratuity. Only twenty-two years ago and a war on to boot—and there were banquets given in various parts of America last spring which cost no less than \$20 a plate. It is now midsummer and the matter is not pressing, but one wonders, as one must, when the restrictions regarding wheat, and flour, and sugar and so on are brought to one's attention, also when the new taxation on which the Ways and Means Committee is engaged is brought to one's attention, whether it would not be a good idea if Congress should make provision before the snow flies to place all banquets for the coming winter under government control. There could be no objection to this in patriotic circles if everything above \$1, or, better still, everything above 50 cents, taken in by banquet managers were seized by the federal authorities and turned into the Treasury to help pay the cost of the war.

Notes and Comments

AT LENGTH, it is said, the federal government is going to do something to prevent Washington house landlords from rent profiteering. Just what will be done is unknown. Sometimes it has seemed to government employees in Washington that if their salaries were turned over to the landlords on condition that the latter would allow them enough weekly for food and carfare, a long step would be made toward the correction of a great social abuse.

CRITICS at the front need not concern themselves with finding out "which of the Allies did most of the fighting" in recent operations. It is enough to know that each did its part bravely. There is a suggestion of German mischief-making in comparisons, where all have been ready to give, and where so many have given, everything they possessed on earth for the common cause. Valor is not monopolized by any nation or by any race.

REFERENCE has been made, now and then, to the kind of reading most in favor in the British training camps, and the pleasing fact has in this way become known that the soldier boys of the mother country have been better disposed toward the solid than toward the merely entertaining. Observations made at Camp Sherman, in the United States, show very nearly the same result. On a Sunday not long ago, of the books issued, forty-six were fiction and sixty-seven non-fiction. The selections, as a rule, indicated that the borrowers were capable of exercising taste and discrimination. The war service of the American Library Association makes it possible for the library of every contingent to accompany the men to France. This, as The Dial suggests, is a great improvement upon the old style of camp followers.

A GREAT deal has been made in certain quarters of the dealings of Mr. Hearst with Bolo Pasha and Count von Bernstorff. As a matter of fact, however, it is quite easy to prove a good deal too much in this respect. In order to prove anything against Mr. Hearst it would be necessary to prove that he knew the truth about Bolo, and nobody has yet attempted this. Numbers of people, in short, were deceived by Bolo, and this has not been held to incriminate them in any way. As for Count von Bernstorff, he had quite a distinguished visiting list in Washington, so that Mr. Hearst, as far as he is concerned, can congratulate himself in being in very good company.

IN THE *Neue Freie Presse* of July 3, 1909—that is at a time of complete peace—appeared a description of a sitting of the Reichsrat which may explain the reluctance of the Austrian Government to an opening of Parliament in the midst of war. This really amazing description begins thus: "L. blew his trumpet, F. had brought a pair of cymbals with him. H. and his fellows labored a drum; the air was filled with the shriek of whistles. A section of the Tzsch. Agrarians . . . banged their desk-lids. . . . Suddenly a Free Socialist deputy dashed at L. and tried to wrest the trumpet from him. A few German Agrarians also pressed toward the Tzsch. benches and overwhelmed the Tzsch. Radicals. Thereupon the Tzsch. Agrarian S. jumped over the benches and made for the German deputies. He was collared and a regular battle began. . . ." The scene increased in violence, according to the *Neue Freie Presse*'s description, until the very fortissimo of pandemonium was reached. But even the drum and the cymbals period is enough to make stout hearts quail.

EVEN though, for the present, the demand for purposes of war is too great to allow of the use of aeroplanes and pilots for minor purposes, there is no harm, in fact it is extremely exhilarating, to hear of what could be done in the way of long-distance flying. For instance, Mr. C. G. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, says that there is nothing to prevent a flight to Sydney being made tomorrow, if the government thought it worth while to make the experiment. The flight would be London, by way of Marseilles, Rome, Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, Baghdad, Calcutta and the Malay Archipelago. As for a flight to the American continent, Mr. Grey expects that, certainly before the end of the year, a journey between Newfoundland and the West of Ireland will have been accomplished.

THERE may be some doubts as to whether the Kaiser was back of the I. W. W. in the United States. On this point the evidence in some places does not completely connect. But there is no doubt whatever as to the I. W. W. being back of the Kaiser. It did everything it could for him while it could do anything, and the National German-American League could not do more than that.